

ITALY GETS FIUME
WHILE PORT BAROS
GOES TO JUGOSLAVSDefinite Frontier Drawn Between
Two States—Called a
Workable PropositionRome Government's Hostility
Toward the Little Entente
Is Now Likely to CeaseBy CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The amicable settlement of the Fiume controversy between Italy and Yugoslavia represents a political event of capital importance, both in its local effect and its widespread implications. By mutual consent, instead of an arbitrary decision, a definite frontier between the two states has been drawn, and while Italy obtains sovereign possession of the coveted city of Fiume, Yugoslavia receives the delta and Porto Baros, and thus at last obtains commercial facilities on the Adriatic superior to those secured at Saloniki on the Aegean.

The result is an almost complete reversal of President Wilson's famous proposals, and in many respects represents on paper an unsatisfactory compromise. But in actual practice it ought to prove a workable proposition, and the situation being what it is no doubt more has been gained than lost on both sides. Certainly the Italians will have a great inducement to provide the Yugoslavs with every facility in Fiume itself, for the life of the city depends on Yugoslav commerce, and any obstructionist tactics will merely hasten the independent development of Porto Baros.

Complementary States
While it is satisfactory to record the disappearance of the threatened cause of local friction, possibly the germ of war itself, the international significance of the agreement stands out in bold relief. Economically Italy and Yugoslavia represent two essentially complementary states, one principally a manufacturing country, the other mainly agricultural. A mutual interchange of commodities—assisting the process of economic restoration over the whole of southeastern Europe, is thus clearly indicated and the general treaty pending, the conclusion of which has already been announced, becomes a natural corollary.

Politically, the effect is even more widespread. The chronic local unrest subsides and presumably Italy's hostility toward the Little Entente, together with its passive encouragement of Hungarian and Bulgarian pretensions, will henceforth cease. Furthermore an Italo-Yugoslav combination, supported by the Little Entente, introduces a new factor into the international game of diplomacy and provides an effective check to that tendency of French policy, which seeks to maintain the central European states entrapped in its ambitions.

Dependence on France
Hitherto the governments at Belgrade, Bucharest and Prague, while disavowing absolute dependence upon France, have, owing to the absence of any British lead, accepted it as the only alternative. Henceforth their policy may pivot as much on Rome as on Paris and in the light of certain conceivable developments it is easy to conceive London standing behind the new combination in the interests of moderation and a real peace program.

Here prophecy is undoubtedly in danger for with the British Government unsettled and France awaiting the results of the forthcoming elections, political Europe must remain some time in a state of flux, but this very fact invests the settlement of Italo-Yugoslav differences and the greater freedom of action thereby accorded the Little Entente with vastly increased importance.

Blanket Sales Bring
\$150,000 to NavajosRecord Year for Tribes Reported
by Commerce Department

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Navajo Indians earned \$150,000 through sales of their famous blankets last year, a considerable increase over previous years, the Department of Commerce announced. While the manufacture of blankets continues to be the leading industry of these wards of Government, the total income of the San Juan Navajos from all sources amounted to \$337,475, a marked gain over other years. The report continues:

The sheep raising industry has improved 100 per cent during the last five years on the San Juan jurisdiction, the amount of revenue derived by the Indians for the 11-month period being approximately \$100,000 for fleeces and \$55,000 for meat. A census of the live stock on the reservation shows that there are 100,000 mature breeding ewes and ewe lambs and 10,000 rams and mature wethers. Introduction by the Bureau of Indian Affairs of pure-bred rams during the last two years has greatly improved these herds of the Indians, with the result that a finer quality of wool is being produced. There are also ranging on the reservation 32,330 goats and kids, 5000 cattle, and 10,000 horses and ponies.

BRITISH SURPRISED
AT BENES ATTITUDECzecho-French Treaty Calls for
Explanation Is View Held
in England

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Dr. Benes, the Czech Foreign Secretary, will see Ramsay MacDonald during his visit to London this week, for the purpose of concluding negotiations in connection with the Hungarian loan. But it would be contrary to diplomatic etiquette if he should discuss with a statesman not in power, the arrangement of a treaty as suggested. As Marquess Curzon is not likely to remain in office sufficiently long, no Anglo-Czech treaty could be negotiated with the present British Government. Dr. Benes will, however, see both Lord Curzon and Mr. MacDonald, for he desires to remove the impression brought about by the agreement between the Czechs and the French. He is much surprised by the bad impression this treaty had in Great Britain and is anxious to dispel the idea that he is lending himself in any way to a central European bloc, under the hegemony of France.

But what British diplomacy will want to know is not whether there is any secret military convention in the treaty but why, if Dr. Benes is so anxious to avoid all the appearance of abetting French policy, the Czech military staff should remain under the control of a French general, and there should be so many French officers in high command in Prague. Moreover the Czech armament which would also appear to be under French direction.

The British view is that the joint arrangement to uphold the existing treaties and frontiers is, in the nature of things, a military alliance which would appear directed at Germany and Hungary. If Dr. Benes replies that he is willing to enter into a similar arrangement with Great Britain, he is likely to be informed that this might have been thought of before. What British diplomacy is displeased about is that France apparently assumed in making all such treaties that Great Britain has no right to be consulted, although it is the joint instigator of the new states. Mr. MacDonald will certainly express this view as forcibly as Lord Curzon, and his statement that he is anxious to co-operate (Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

EGYPTIAN ELECTION RETURNS
SHOW VICTORY FOR ZAGHLULISTSSuccessful Party Captures 126 Seats Out of 143 So Far
Reported—Results of 71 Constituencies Awaited

By Special Cable

CAIRO, Jan. 14.—Elections to the Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday resulted in a smashing victory for the Zaghlulists. Of 214 constituencies the results of 143 have been announced as follows: Zaghlulists, 126; Liberal Constitutionalists, 4; Nationalists, 2; Independents, 11.

The Zaghlulist triumph was even more sweeping than the figures indicate, because not only a single leading Zaghlulist candidate has been defeated, but also every important anti-

fighting on a party ticket, defeating prominent local Moslem religious leaders.

Zaghlul, although a Moslem, commands the support of the great majority of Egypt's 1,250,000 Copts. Fourteen Coptic candidates, all Zaghlulists, were elected.

The election constitutes a really notable event in Egypt's history, not only because it was the first parliamentary election, but because, contrary to the commonly held opinion, the Egyptian party has shown itself capable of fighting a winning election on a party



Zaghlul Pasha

Zaghlulist candidate, whether Liberal, Nationalist or Independent, failed, so that although the Chamber may constitute a mixed opposition, 25 at least, actually there will not be any effective opposition for lack of a single member of the Opposition of outstanding personality.

The result constitutes a remarkable triumph for Zaghlul Pasha and his party, for in many instances, Zaghlulist candidates successfully opposed rivals possessing great wealth and owning much land, whose almost feudal influence over the peasantry has hitherto been supposed unassailable. Also in many cases comparatively obscure Zaghlulist candidates were

program alone, not merely not relying on influence, wealth and religion, but actually in very many cases opposing these forces.

Forty results have not yet been announced, while in 31 constituencies, in which there are more than two candidates of which hope has secured an absolute majority over all rivals there will be further balloting between the two leaders on Jan. 17. The senatorial elections will be held in the middle of February, and Parliament is expected to meet the third week in March. It is not expected that Zaghlul himself will form a cabinet, preferring to nominate a Premier, probably Tewfik Pasha Nessim.

LIMITING HARVARD ENROLLMENT
HINTED BY PRESIDENT LOWELL

Harvard University has outgrown its equipment in many directions and it is time to discuss whether it should not limit, at least temporarily, the number of students enrolling, President A. Lawrence Lowell declared today in his annual report to the board of overseers. As compared with 895 freshmen entering in 1922, 1023 entered college last autumn, presenting the problem of numbers and limitation "in an acute form."

A third of the applicants for one elementary course in biology were excluded for lack of laboratory space, the report says. Regarding financial matters at the university, the report notes that gifts and legacies during the year came to \$3,171,425, excluding income paid as pensions from the Carnegie Foundation, funds from the Gordon McKay Gift and subscriptions for the Endowment Fund. Gross expenses are listed at more than \$6,000,000. Regarding enrollment, Dr. Lowell says in part:

The idea of limiting the number of students in the college is not agreeable, and no one would propose it as a finality, or suggest that there is here some permanent size of maximum usefulness; but for a time the conditions of the teaching staff and equipment may render it impossible to do full justice to more than a definite number of students. That is, in fact, our situation today, as it is also at Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, and other colleges which have set a limit to the number of their students.

One Instructor for Each 17.6
Clearly it is not fair to announce that students coming here will be housed in the freshman halls, and given the benefit of certain courses, and then, when they come, inform them that these halls and some of the most attractive courses are already filled to overflowing.

At present at Harvard there is one instructor to each 17.6 students, Dr. Lowell says, a ratio that further enrollment will make larger. He adds:

We have, therefore, been brought for the present to a position where either the services we can render to our students must be reduced, or their number for a time must be limited; and between these alternatives we can hardly hesitate. But the method of limiting raises serious difficulties.

A remedy proposed for increased members is establishing honor and pass degrees, based upon different requirements in the grade of scholarship

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS
IN CALIFORNIA OPEN
DRIVE ON ORIENTALSUnequivocal Enforcement of Law
Barring Asiatics From Leasing
Land Is Agreed

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Jan. 14.—Oriental encroachment in California, figured in the Japanese cropping contracts, must cease immediately. The Japanese and Hindus must take day labor or get out. Neither reluctance on the part of the Asiatics to accept the letter and intent of the law, nor the selfishness of their counsel to devise means of further evading it, nor the pleas of white landlords that the enforced exodus will ruin land values are "within the law."

Law enforcement strict and unequivocal, tempered only by particular exigencies of quickly maturing crops nearly ready to harvest, is the dictum of 49 district attorneys in an agreement reached in Saturday's session presided over by Ulysses S. Webb, Attorney-General of the State.

This meeting, said to be the largest gathering of district attorneys ever assembled in California, handled the Japanese situation in California without gloves. It afforded a rare, cross-sectional study of "peaceful penetration" in California by the aliens. From Del Norte to Imperial and from Tulare to San Luis Obispo counties the same aggressions were recited, modified in particular localities only by conditions proved favorable or unfavorable to the Japanese contractor.

These complexities, it was noted, present many legal difficulties in this period of readjustment. However, the district attorneys were unanimous on (Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

WOMAN DEMOCRATS
READY FOR PARLEYParty Committeewomen, Mostly
Dry, Gather in Capital—
N. Y. Delegate Wet

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Democratic committeewomen are having a full day fixing up their own lines before meeting in joint session with the committeemen tomorrow. Nearly all the states are represented, and there are delegates from Porto Rico and Hawaii.

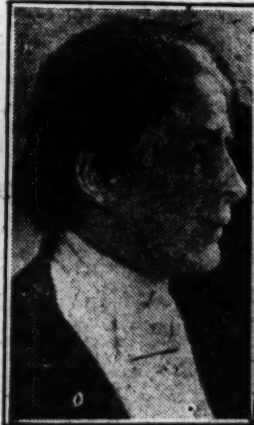
The majority of the women are dry, and their influence along those lines is expected to be felt in the councils of the committee. Miss Elisabeth Marbury, committeewoman from New York, however, is wet, and will seek to get the convention for New York, but there is much opposition to it among the women.

This morning they were in conference with Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, vice-chairman of the National Committee, and the political situation with special reference to getting out the woman vote was discussed.

The committeewomen and other prominent Democratic women were entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Hamilton by the Women's National Press Club, a nonpartisan organization, which entertained the associate members of the Republican National Committee when they were in the city a few weeks ago.

All of the prominent Democratic women will be entertained by Mrs. Blair at the Wardman Park Hotel this evening, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Mrs. Cordell Hull, wife of the chairman of the National Committee, being the special guests of honor.

Democratic Committeewomen Gather in Washington



Miss Mary Archer



Mrs. John D. McNeil



Mrs. Leroy Springs



Mrs. Beverley B. Mumford



Mrs. Benton McMillin



Mrs. Bernice S. Pyke



Mrs. D. A. McDougal



Miss Anna B. Lawther

Albanian Police Insult
Italian Captain of Steamer

By Special Cable

Rome, Jan. 14

AN INCIDENT which might have had serious consequences recently occurred at Valona, when Signor Melli, captain of the Italian steamship *Herajero*, was insulted and knocked down by several Albanian gendarmes because he protested against the negligence of the port authorities.

The Italian Consul at Valona immediately called on the Prefect, demanding immediate apologies, at the same time informing the Italian Minister at Durazzo of the incident. Shortly afterward the Prefect called at the Italian consulate, presenting apologies and assuring the Consul of the sincere regret of the population of Valona at the unhappy incident.

Apparently the Italian Minister at Durazzo is not satisfied with the apologies, and as reprisal has ordered Italian ships not to touch at Valona until further orders.

RUSSIA'S LEADERS
DECLARED SINCERE

Soviets Desire Just Debt Settlement, Hughes Evidence Doubtful, Says Montana Senator

"Russia's leaders are sincere; its Government is stable; and there is every desire, in Russian official circles, to arrive at a just settlement of the question of the Russian debt to the United States," declared Burton K. Wheeler (D.), United States Senator from Montana to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning.

"As for the Hughes evidence," Mr.

Law and Gospel Unite

The law and the gospel were strikingly united on the opening program today with members of Congress and enforcement officials appearing with clergymen representing a wide divergence of religious beliefs, and representatives of such interests as business, education, patriotism and international work.

"We have our conflicts but we are on the winning side," declared Bishop Nicholson in the keynote speech of the convention. Habitual drunkards who voted for prohibition for self-protection may find it difficult to live up to their ideals and immigrants from wine-growing countries may not easily lay aside their customs, he said, but he offered in proof of the success of prohibition an increase of \$338,000,000 in savings bank accounts, the writing of \$208,000,000 additional industrial insurance, the record-breaking holiday sales of Chicago merchants this year, the unanimous resolution for world prohibition passed by the international convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the building of scores of labor temples, the establishment of labor banks, the increase in promptness of the payment of union dues, the 2500 daily average increase in members of the Christian churches in 1923, and the growth in church property holding and the decrease in charity organization burdens from 25 per cent to 75 per cent.

Women's Power Needed
Coupled with an appeal for the enrollment of the youth, he said: "We must mobilize the woman's voting power. We have been taking it for granted that the absolutely solid vote of women would be cast for purity and sobriety. Everyone here knows that this is not so. Drinking is on the increase with women on the Continent and in this country women are among the law-breakers. The whisky forces would debauch the women's vote if it could. We must enlist it for prohibition."

"The temporary setback in Canadian enforcement," he attributed to the apathy of the Christian churches, which once they had secured the prohibition law, "returned to their own business."

"The prohibition movement in this country was founded in prayer," he said, "it must be carried on in prayer."

He made a strong appeal for the "creation of public sentiment to counteract the slurs of the rich and (Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

DRYS OF COUNTRY
MOBILIZE TO MEET
NEW WET ASSAULTAnti-Saloon League Heads
Call to Arouse the "Dormants"
—"On to the Polls," Is CryCandidates, Not Platforms, Will
Be Coming Election Issue—Appeal
to Youth of Nation Issued

By MARJORIE SHULER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—"On to the polls!" was the battle cry sounded at the opening here today of the 30-year jubilee convention of the Anti-Saloon League. The need to enlist youth in the movement was reiterated insistently in the speeches, as was the necessity for an aggressive, determined battle line uniting all the dries for law enforcement and the demand for a sober world.

Bishop Thomas Nicholson of Chicago will again head the organization, with Dr. Purley A. Baker of Westerville, O., as general superintendent and Frederick Fostick of Fitchburg, Mass., as chairman of the National Executive Committee. The resolutions which will be acted upon by the trustees and by the convention at a subsequent session. They are understood to comprise a summary of the present prohibition situation, recommending the legislative program printed in The Christian Science Monitor last Saturday and calling for the building of public sentiment to support all that contributes to law enforcement and to oppose all that which makes for breaking down the law.

Candidates, not platforms, will be the main policy with reference to the coming election at which all dries will be urged to vote.

Law and Gospel Unite

The law and the gospel were strikingly united on the opening program today with members of Congress and enforcement officials appearing with clergymen representing a wide divergence of religious beliefs, and representatives of such interests as business, education, patriotism and international work.

"We have our conflicts but we are on the winning side," declared Bishop Nicholson in the keynote speech of the convention. Habitual drunkards who voted for prohibition for self-protection may find it difficult to live up to their ideals and immigrants from wine-growing countries may not easily lay aside their customs, he said, but he offered in proof of the success of prohibition an increase of \$338,000,000 in savings bank accounts, the writing of \$208,000,000 additional industrial insurance, the record-breaking holiday sales of Chicago merchants this year, the unanimous resolution for world prohibition passed by the international convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the building of scores of labor temples, the establishment of labor banks, the increase in promptness of the payment of union dues, the 2500 daily average increase in members of the Christian churches in 1923, and the growth in church property holding and the decrease in charity organization burdens from 25 per cent to 75 per cent.

Women's Power Needed
Coupled with an appeal for the enrollment of the youth, he said: "We must mobilize the woman's voting power. We have been taking it for granted that the absolutely solid vote of women would be cast for purity and sobriety. Everyone here knows that this is not so. Drinking is on the increase with women on the Continent and in this country women are among the law-breakers. The whisky forces would debauch the women's vote if it could. We must enlist it for prohibition."

"The temporary setback in Canadian enforcement," he attributed to the apathy of the Christian churches, which once they had secured the prohibition law, "returned to their own business."

"The prohibition movement in this country was founded in prayer," he said, "it must be carried on in prayer."

He made a strong appeal for the "creation of public sentiment to counteract the slurs of the rich and (Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

JANUARY 14, 1924

Dry Mobilize to Meet New Wet Attack	1
Italy Gets Fiume and Jugoslavs Port	1
Blanket Sales Bring \$150,000 to Navajos	1
Limiting Harvard Enrollment Urged	1
Russia's Leaders Sincere, Says Montana Senator	1
British Surprised at Benes Attitude	1
Zaghlulists Win Egyptian Election	1
Democratic Committeewomen Gather	1
American Exporters Doubly Taxed	3
State Inheritance Taxes Exceed \$8,000,000	3
Community Chest for City Opposed	4
Tobogganing at St. Moritz	7
Coal Industry Better in Russia	10
Financial	
Evidence of Improvement in Steel Trade	11
Canadian Trade Review	11
New York Curb Weekly Range	11
Weakness Develops in Securities	12
Stock and Bond Quotations	12
Coal Industry Better in Russia	12
Stock Markets of Leading Cities	13
Sports	
Toronto Opens With Victory	13
Tale Wins First "Big Three" Game	13
National Hockey League	13
Hoppe to Meet Schaefer Next	14
Massachusetts Squash Racquets	14
Features	
The Educational Page	5
Twilight Tales	7
Art News and Comment	8
The Page of the Seven Arts	9
Letters to the Editor	14
Aeronautics	14
The Home Page	17
"My Servant Job"	17
An Occidental at a Chinese Play	18
Editorials	18

DOUBLE TAXATION HANDICAPS EXPORTERS, SAYS MR. WOLFE

Official Points to Negotiations With Spain to Grant Privileged Treatment to American Firms—Credits Discussed

American citizens doing business in other countries are subject—once in the United States and once in the other country—to double taxation, according to Archibald J. Wolfe, chief of the division of Commercial Laws of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who has just completed a four-month intensive study of the taxation situation in Europe. Mr. Wolfe arrived here today from Washington, having returned from Europe three weeks ago. He visited England, France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy, conferring with taxation officials of those governments and commercial lawyers. He said:

It is a recognized fact that to build up foreign commerce, American firms must establish agencies in other countries. Representatives who take up residence abroad in connection with these agencies have to pay taxes in the United States and in the country where they are located, and to the government of the country where they are located as residents. The same applies to firms. This double taxation is a handicap to concerns doing business in competition with other nations.

Negotiations are now going on in Spain, regarding the granting to American firms doing business there of the most privileged treatment possible, such as is granted to England. The new Spanish law grants certain privileges on the basis of reciprocity. In the United States, this matter is a state question rather than a federal one, and therefore the United States cannot include in any treaty, an arrangement for reciprocal treatment. Arrangements are being perfected, however, along other lines that will amount to practically the same thing.

New England May Benefit
New England firms are particularly interested in trade with Spain, and will receive benefit from these privileges, especially leather firms, machinery makers, safety razor producers, etc.

One of the important achievements of the Department of Commerce in creating the division of commercial laws in the summer of 1921 was a distinct improvement in facilities for the collection of overdue accounts in foreign countries. Formerly, with the exception of a few important capitals, American manufacturers and exporters were entirely at sea when their foreign customers, either through unfortunate circumstances or through bad faith, failed to honor their obligations.

B. U. PLANS FORUM ON RAIL PROBLEM

To Comprise Eight Free Lectures on New England System

The establishment of a public forum on the New England railroad problem under the auspices of the department of economics of the college of business administration of Boston University has been announced by Everett W. Lord, dean of the college. Eight lectures on the subject will be given by the chairmen of the public utilities commissions of Massachusetts, Maine, and Vermont, and important representatives from the other New England states.

The forum will be opened by Maj. Frank Knox, editor of the *Manchester (N. H.) Union*, on Feb. 14, at 8 p. m., in Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street. He will discuss the consolidation provision of the Transportation Act of 1920, and its broad aspects as they present themselves to New England.

The lectures, which will be free to the general public, will be followed by periods for questions, suggestions, and discussions from the floor. The topics to be presented include a survey of the whole field of railroads and their administration and several special aspects, such as taxation plans and methods, reorganization questions and similar problems. No one solution will be given to the fundamentals of the problem and to the relative advantages and disadvantages of the various treatments that are being proposed.

Other speakers in the course will include: Walter A. Dutton, chairman of the Vermont Public Utilities Commission; Charles E. Gurney, chairman of the Maine Public Utilities Commission; David C. Ellis, commissioner of the Massachusetts State Department of Public Utilities; and M. S. Sherman of the Springfield Union.

Dean Lord, in announcing the opening of the forum, said:

New England relies upon transportation, and especially upon railroad transportation, for her very existence. Food, shelter, clothing, and the equipment of domestic and of business life must in large measure be brought to us from elsewhere. Likewise, we ourselves are constantly needing passenger service, ready means of access to every part of the New England states, to say nothing of the regions that lie beyond. For these reasons alone we should all be taking part in understanding, discussing, and even attempting to solve the many problems of modern New England railroading.

Railroading is entering upon a new phase of development. The efficiency and reliability that it has brought about in this new era concerns us vitally. To insure its success the public, both as members of a great commercial region and also as private citizens, must appreciate the difficulties, consider the solutions proposed, and then co-operate with the methods that must shortly be adopted.

MASSONIC CLUB CHANGES NAME

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 14 (Special).—The Salem Masonic Club, carrying out instructions from the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons, has voted to change its name to the Temple Club of Salem. Everett A. Sumner was re-elected president of the club at the annual meeting, with the following officers: Laurence D. Pedrick, vice-president; William E. Lavender, secretary; J. Edwin Austin, treasurer; Howard R. Bragdon, Robert W. Buttrick, Calvin E. Johnston, Hanscomb, Lewis H. Newell, Willard B. Porter, and Henry W. Simpson, board of directors.

A careful list of law firms throughout the world has been compiled, with the particular end in view of helping American credit grantors in liquidating outstanding obligations. American law firms have been encouraged and assisted to form satisfactory legal connections abroad. The field men of the bureau and the consular corps have co-operated in helping American business men in literally thousands of cases of this character where satisfactory collection methods were lacking.

The situation in the matter of collections has vastly improved. A large proportion of Cuban accounts dating from the panic of 1921 have been gradually cleared up. Even in Colombia, where conditions were almost as bad as in Cuba, and in Ecuador, where exchange difficulties prevented the purchase of drafts in payment of goods bought abroad, there is an improvement. Collections are reported as in a more satisfactory state practically in all Latin American republics.

Credit Situation
In Europe, Greece and the other Balkan states, as well as the newer countries of Eastern Europe (with the exception of Czechoslovakia), offer a poor field for unsecured credit.

Transactions in the British dominions are in good shape from the point of view of regular credit merchandising transactions with old established houses. In the Far East, the political situation in China urges a little extra caution in credit dealings, and in Japan there is every prospect that the houses which have weathered the earthquake effects will continue to be desirable customers.

American manufacturers sometimes imagine that they have taken every precaution to escape the risk of credit. They may ship goods to Venezuela, Colombia or the Dominican republic, and send instructions to a well-reputed bank not to allow the goods to be turned over excepting against the payment of drafts accompanied by a receipt. But in these countries there is a law according to which goods shipped under such circumstances become the property of the customer. That is, in an ordinary transaction, the customer becomes the owner of the goods, and the seller has a claim upon him for payment. This has led to disastrous losses. The Division of Commercial Laws is now working out a plan for driving the bandits of foreign trade out of business. The abuse of credit in foreign countries will stop if American credit grantors resort to self-help.

BOSTON TO SHARE TRAVEL TO EUROPE

Shippers Declare 1924 Will Be Record Year for Traffic

With many international conventions, exhibitions, athletic games, Olympic games, etc., to be held in Europe this spring and summer, as well as a heavy influx of immigrants into the United States as soon as the next fiscal year begins, July 1, all indications point to one of the heaviest transatlantic passenger movements during the coming season that has ever been known, according to statements of steamship men and tourist agencies today. The port of Boston will figure prominently in the movement, they declare, with more and better steamers being assigned to Boston services than ever before.

Charles C. Dacey, general passenger agent for the Cunard-Anchor Lines in Boston, said today:

Everything indicates a heavy tide of travel to Great Britain and Continental Europe. From all points of the United States, passengers and tourist men are sending reports of increased business, and naturally this will mean greater passenger shipping business for the port of Boston, for we are to get our full share of this business and more.

Attractions abroad this summer include a big publicity and advertising convention with about 500 delegates present from all over the world. The Pilgrim Publicity Association of Boston and the other advertising clubs of New England will send a party of from 300 to 500 delegates, who will sail from Boston on the Samaria July 5. Then there is the World Sunday School convention to be held in Glasgow June 15 to 24; Eucharistic Congress in Amsterdam July 22 to 29; Banker's convention in London in July; Epworth League Pilgrimage to Epworth, Eng., during July and August.

The British Empire Exhibition to be held in London from April to October is expected to draw thousands of residents of this country. Aside from various athletic games, there is the World Motor Conference at Wembley Park, London, from June 30 to July 12. These are only a few of the things that are going on in Europe this summer which will add to the regular tourist travel.

Music in Boston
Moriz Rosenthal
Moriz Rosenthal gave a piano recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, playing Beethoven's Sonata Op. 57; Schumann's "Carnaval"; a Chopin group and the pianist's own "Humoresque" on themes of Johann Strauss.

Mr. Rosenthal, pupil of Liszt and a distinguished performer on European platforms for many years, is making his first tour of the United States in 17 years. Consequently he was heard yesterday for the first time by many listeners, including this reviewer. Certainly his command of his instrument, his power, his technical mastery, his master as a technician. His tone has the beauty of a sparkling gem, but it is deficient in the sparkling quality. His style is somewhat of a jump, and his playing is somewhat of a jump, without which the sonata leaves one unmoved. If Mr. Rosenthal could make one feel the passion of creation in his performance of such a work, one would set him down as a great artist.

Flute Players' Club
It is coming more and more to be a recognized fact that the Saturday afternoon programs of the Boston Flute Players' Club offer good musical entertainment to this town. They cover a considerable range in their makeup; for instance, from the conservative program of yesterday (even if it did include the Ravel sonatina) is somewhat of a jump to the powerful emotional surge of the Ravel sonatina, which is a masterpiece of work in setting forth while music, not so much for the benefit of the students as for the enjoyment of those persons who like to hear good music well rendered.

The early Beethoven quartet (op. 18, number 4) at the opening of the program, established a mood and formed a suitable prelude to the archaic dance music of Arthur Foote. The Ravel sonatina, though it is classed as "modern," does not lapse far from the standard of conservatism set by the rest of the program. Its progressions are based on the whole-tone scale, but it takes much more than this to attract attention these days.

Mr. Foote, who was chiefly honored by the afternoon, added greatly to the performance of his works by his presence at the piano. All the interpreters of the music, however, were capable and honest, putting the music first and giving of their best.

Russian Cathedral Sextet

The Russian Cathedral Sextet gave a concert Saturday night in Jordan Hall. The program consisted for the most part of selections from the Russian lit-

STATE GETS MORE ON INHERITANCE TAX

Over \$6,000,000 Estimated for 1923—Statistics Show Steady Increase Since 1908

Massachusetts taxpayers will benefit this year to the amount of between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 from the taxes to be raised on estates under the present inheritance tax law, which first went into operation in 1908. Returns from the inheritance tax in Massachusetts have increased slowly yet steadily.

The amount of the taxes assessed and raised upon the estates of non-residents of Massachusetts during the last year was \$323,150.14, and this was substantially equal to the amount assessed upon foreign estates during the previous year. For instance, the Frick estate at Beverly Farms is assessed at about \$750,000; but what the State secures from it in the way of inheritance tax, or indeed the amount

of the inheritance tax on any Massachusetts estate, the state officials are not permitted to make public. The rate of the inheritance tax in Massachusetts varies, and it depends to a large extent upon the relationship of the decedent to the legatee, devisee or beneficiary. There are also various classes in relationship which affect directly the rate the beneficiary must pay the Commonwealth for this right to inherit which the Supreme Judicial Court has adjudged to be a commodity, and, hence, taxable.

For instance, the rate is 1 per cent on \$10,000 and up to \$25,000; 2 per cent on any amount of money or income from property from \$25,000 to \$50,000; 4 per cent on \$50,000 and up to \$100,000; 5 per cent on \$100,000 to \$500,000, and 5 1/2 per cent from \$500,000 to \$750,000 and thereon.

In speaking of the operation of the inheritance tax in Massachusetts, Henry F. Long, commissioner of corporations and taxation, said today to a representative of *The Christian Science Monitor*:

The amount of revenue which the Commonwealth has derived from the legacy and succession tax during the last year exceeds the amount which this tax has yielded during the largest previous year by about \$360,000. The total amount of inheritance tax collected by the treasurer and receiver-general during the year ending Nov. 30, 1923, was about \$6,000,000 more than the total amount collected during the last year.

Of the amount collected in 1923, however, \$900,387.51 was an extra tax, assessed and collected under the General Acts of 1915, to be added to the military and naval service fund of 1919. Of the amount collected in 1923, \$51,005.56 was collected under the act of 1919, and applied to the military and naval service fund of that year.

The normal inheritance tax, therefore, collected during the last year for general purposes of the Commonwealth, was larger than the amount collected during the previous year. Some further assessments and collections will be made under the act of 1919 I have referred to; but the amounts to be collected in the future under this act will be very small, as in most estates to which this act applied the tax has been paid in full.

In 1908, the tax from inheritance through succession or legacy, was \$357,529.44; in 1910 it was \$1,467,697.10; in 1915 it had grown to \$3,204,177.32; in 1918 it reached \$5,841,204.68; in 1920 it shrank to \$4,607,663, and in 1922 the tax was \$6,805,977.44.

RADIO OPERATORS WIN IN TEST CASE
FRANKLIN, N. H., Jan. 14 (Special).—A test case to determine the right of radio operators to use electric utilities has been decided in favor of the radio. The public service commission has notified the Franklin Light and Power Company that it cannot refuse to furnish Frank Butler and John Roach of West Bow Street electricity for operating their radio transmitters so long as they do not interfere with the electric lighting service or other electric service furnished the public.

Mr. Butler and Mr. Roach must have special circuits with transformers regulating the current for their radio outfits so that when they dispatch the dot and dash code the electric lights in other houses on the circuit will not be caused to blink, as it is alleged in the case. An extra charge will be made for any service charge necessary by the radio transmitter.

DE MOLAY BOYS ATTEND CHURCH
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 14 (Special).—Providence Chapter, Order of the De Molay, recently organized and the first branch of the order in this State, attended services in a body at the Ashbury Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday morning, where an appropriate sermon to boys was delivered by the pastor, the Rev. William E. Handy. In addition to nearly 100 boys, many members of Masonic orders attended the services.

Ernesto Berumen
Ernesto Berumen, pianist, gave a recital in Jordan Hall Saturday afternoon, playing a transcription by Szanto of a Bach prelude and fugue for organ; Intermezzo, Brahms; "Novellette," Schumann; three seldom-heard numbers by Liszt and a group of more modern compositions.

Mr. Berumen, on a darkened stage, played with evident understanding and ample technique, but often was inclined to overemphasize details, with consequent loss in total effect. The transcription and the Liszt fantastic sonata, although played well as a whole, lost, at times, their full effect and clarity in a tendency toward musical fustian. It was in the lighter numbers that Mr. Berumen was most pleasing.

People's Symphony Orchestra
The People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, gave its tenth concert of the season at the St. James Theatre yesterday afternoon, with Germaine Schmitzer as soloist and the following program: Beethoven's Eighth Symphony; Grieg's "Herzwinden" and "Im Fruhling"; Mozart's Piano Concerto in G major; Saint-Saens' "Africa," and Chadwick's Overture "Melpomene."

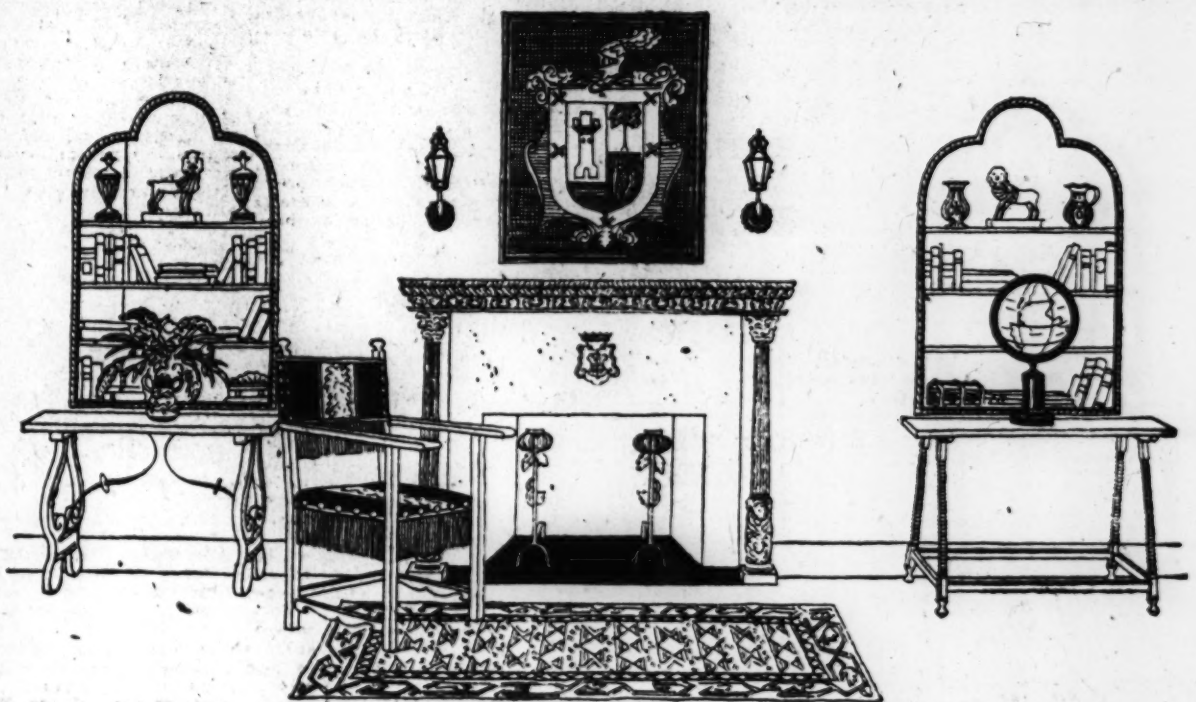
Mme. Schmitzer is a pianist of great technical skill and of musicianly powers. Her interpretations of the concertos and of the fantasy were vivid and individual, and called forth an enthusiastic response from the large audience. The orchestra itself seemed more effective in the less exacting numbers of the program. The patrons of these concerts, now assured, will watch with interest the development of the orchestra. A splendid work has been done in making first class music available to many who for one reason or another could not hear it otherwise. It seems time now to find means of bettering performance by more thorough drill. Players and listeners should be content with present accomplishment. If the orchestra is to do the musical good it can do, there must be persistent striving for higher marks.

S. O. R. TO HEAR MR. WADSWORTH
Elliot Wadsworth, assistant secretary of the United States Treasury, will discuss "Government Business and Debts at the Time of the Revolution and Today," at the annual dinner of the Sons of the Revolution in the Hotel Somerset on Thursday evening.

THE John Wanamaker STORE NEWS

Astor Place
at Ninth Street, New York

Formerly A. T. Stewart Store Hours 9 to 5:30
Telephone Stuyvesant 4700



The Greatest Wanamaker February Furniture Sale

Opens Tuesday, January 15

In 1923 we opened the February Furniture Sale in January, because the number of people going into new homes was greater than ever before, and because their demands for new furniture at February Sale prices could not be adequately met in one short month. And our foresight was justified.

This year has been even greater in building operations. Nor is the end yet in sight. More and more people are furnishing new homes and apartments. More and more people are calling for new furniture. And so the sale opens this year in January. It will be

The Greatest Furniture Sale!

\$848,000 of regular stock furniture
\$1,102,600 specially priced furniture
\$495,000 furniture for special orders

\$2,445,600 Fine Furniture in All!

Preparations for this sale were begun as early as last March—and they have gone steadily forward, with the energies of men and minds, factories and mills bent toward one goal—to make this the greatest of the great Wanamaker Furniture Sales.

For Every Room

Furniture is here, product of master craftsmen, for every room. Living-room. Library. Dining-room. Bedroom. Hall. Occasional room. Suites. Single pieces. Occasional pieces. Odd pieces.

All of it is Wanamaker quality furniture—the sort that has been sold under the Wanamaker guarantee of complete satisfaction to the purchaser. None of it is the cheap, throw-together furniture that makes up the bulk of so many sales. It is truly the type of furniture that will be of lasting beauty in this generation, but that can be handed down as heirloom furniture to the generation yet unborn.

The Galleries Are Ready!

The Fifth and Sixth Galleries of the New Building are crowded with this fine furniture. There are plenty of courteous, well-informed salespeople to care for you. There is plenty of furniture—for as fast as pieces are purchased, they will be hauled away and new furniture added to the sale. The Bureau of adjustment is ready to care for any complaints that may arise—and to adjust them, should you not be satisfied with your purchase.

Furnish Out of Income Upon Establishment of Credit

The Wanamaker Home Budget Service is ready to plan purchases for you. If desired, it will show you how you may furnish out of income, on establishment of credit. Information on complete house furnishing plans will be given by representatives on the Sixth Gallery.

The Entire Stock Offered at 10 to 50 per cent less!

Fourth Gallery, New Building.

COMMUNITY CHEST FOR CITY OPPOSED

Chamber of Commerce Committee, Following Complaints, Postpones Recommendations

Much opposition to the community chest method of financing Boston's charitable work has been registered with the committee on charity finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which has been continuously engaged for months in the study of this question. This committee, while it has examined and collected many data, does not feel that it has covered the ground yet and announces it will make a recommendation later.

Some of the principal objections to the community chest are that it is virtually a violation of the fundamentals of religious liberty in that it compels a donor to give to the support of agencies established and controlled by religious bodies with whose aims he may not be in sympathy.

Religious Antimosity Engendered
The amount allowed by the chest committee in some cities for hospitals, orphanages, and other agencies belonging to one of the great religious bodies is by many considered to be proportionately far in excess of the amounts allowed for similar agencies controlled by other religious bodies. This has resulted in religious animosity. Those who are opposing the chest on these grounds insist that sectarian agencies should be financed by their respective followers, and their support should not be forced on the general public.

Others feel that this plan of federated finance eliminates personal devotion, making charity a machine. This view has been shared widely by the Salvation Army and the Y. M. C. A., both of which organizations recognize the value of intimate relationships with donors.

"Penalty on the Strong"
There is another class of objectors who see the community chest method in the light of a penalty on the strong and successful societies in that it interferes with their initiative and by capitalizing their good name and record of efficiency to the advantage of inefficient organizations, thus enabling these less worthy agencies to be financed and perpetuated through the successful record of the strong and thoroughly tested organizations instead of requiring each to justify its own existence to exist.
That it might become a monopoly and its executive committee become a super-governing board body and might become a handicap to the growth of worth while agencies is another objection raised.

HONEST PACKING OF APPLES ADVISED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 14 (Special).—Eastern orchardists should meet western competition by honest picking and packing, assuring the trade of the same grade of fruit, when buying native products, gets when buying fruit from the west. This was the consensus of opinion of what eastern producers should do first as expressed at the annual meeting of the Rhode Island Fruit Growers' Association. Richard M. Bowen, secretary of the association, said there should be no reason to fear an over-production of fancy grade Rhode Island apples and that growers should extend their efforts to increase quality.

H. C. C. Miles of Milford, Conn., secretary-treasurer of the American Pomological Society, urged the adoption of brand names, the establishing of reputations for brands and the maintenance of quality. The association was shown to have 147 members.

CROWELL & THURLOW INTERESTS ARE SOLD

Following the sale of the fleet of nine steamers of the Crowell & Thurlow Company of Boston to the New England Fuel & Transportation Company, also of Boston, the ownership of Crowell & Thurlow in various sailing vessels is being liquidated. The share in various vessels owned by Crowell & Thurlow have been sold to a financial house, which, in turn, put them up to auction.

The auctions of various blocks of stock resulted in particularly low figures being realized. In the case of three vessels, the buyer was Ross S. Covert. These sales have just been recorded in the marine registry division of the Custom House. The schooner Horace A. Stone, 1237 net tons, built in 1903, Richardson, Hill & Co., sold to Ross S. Covert, 63-128; schooner Ellen Little, 807 net tons, built in 1904, same seller and same buyer as above, 73-128; schooner Samuel W. Hathaway, 906 net tons, built in 1902, same principals, 42-64.

DRIVERS' STRIKE AVERTED

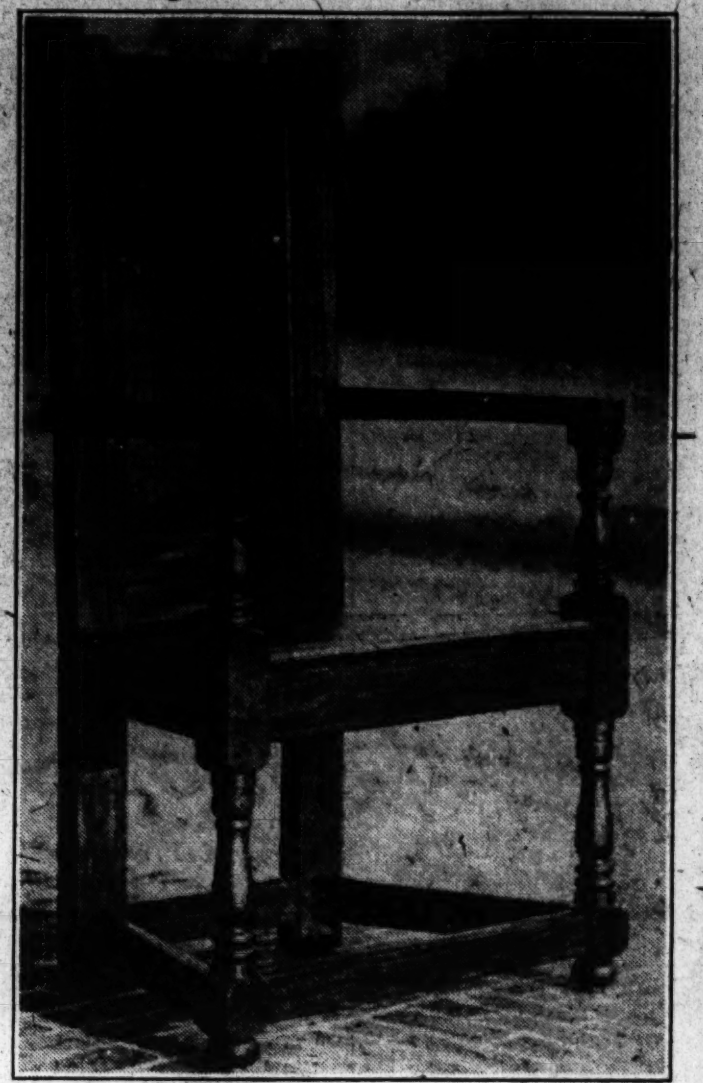
Acceptance of the compromise proposition offered by the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration by an almost unanimous vote of the 1800 members of Truck Drivers' Union 25, at a meeting in Franklin Union yesterday, averted a possible strike of the union teamsters in Boston. The accepted proposition provides for a general increase of \$2 a week for the various classifications of teamsters, chauffeurs and helpers, effective today. It also carries a guarantee from the state board that committees from the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Team Owners' Association of Boston, with the board and representatives of the unions of the teamsters will get together as a general committee this year to study conditions relating to working hours, so as to have a possible data in hand before the present contract expires on the first Monday of January, 1925.

QUALITY MEATS AND GOOD THINGS TO EAT

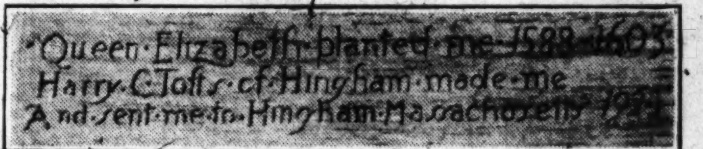
THE AVENUE MARKET
W. M. PITTS, Prop.

San Pablo Ave. at 8th St., Phone 1230
GALILEO, CALIF.
Quality and service unexcelled
Free Delivery. Monthly Accounts Solicited.

Strengthens Bonds of Friendship



Chair, Presented to Old First Church at Hingham, Mass., Is One of Three Fashioned by Harry C. Tofts, the Donor, From Tree Planted by Queen Elizabeth at Hingham, England



Inscription on Back of Each Chair

CHAIR PRESENTED HINGHAM CHURCH

Made Friendship Bond With English Town of Same Name

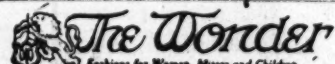
Formal presentation of one of the three chairs made from a tree planted by Queen Elizabeth at Hingham, England, between the years 1588 and 1603, took place at the Old First Church at Hingham, Mass., yesterday. Dr. Louis C. Cornish, secretary of the American Unitarian Association, made the presentation on behalf of Harry C. Tofts, the donor, who is a resident of Hingham, England. The Rev. Houghton Page, rector of the Old First Church of Hingham, Mass., accepted the gift for the church.

The chair is similar to two others which Mr. Tofts has fashioned, from the same historic tree, from a design of Hugh Mottram, associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Upon the back of each of the chairs is the following inscription:

Queen Elizabeth planted me 1588-1603
Harry C. Tofts of Hingham made me
And sent me to Hingham, Massachusetts, 1923.

Mr. Tofts stipulated that one of the chairs be given to the First Unitarian Church of Hingham, Mass., another to the minister of that church, and the third to the chairman of the Hingham (Mass.) Board of Selectmen.

In presenting the chair to the Old First Church, the Rev. Dr. Cornish said that the friendship between the two towns rests on an appreciation of the interests they hold in common. The Rev. Mr. Page replied that the gift is symbolical of the growing friendship between the two great English-speaking peoples. The Rev. Harold W. Stephenson, formerly assistant secretary of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association of London, speaking on "International Friendship," brought the greetings of English churches to the First Church, which is the oldest place of public worship now in use in the United States. At the close of the exercises, old-time hymns were played on the bells in the tower—bells that are copies of the historic ones now in use in the Unitarian Church at Hingham, Eng. These replicas of the ancient chimes were cast in London and presented to Old First Church in 1910, in memory of the men and women who voyaged from Old Hingham between 1633 and 1650 to form



THE WONDER
DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE
MODERATELY PRICED

STOCKTON CALIFORNIA

San Joaquin Valley
Building & Loan Ass'n

WE PAY 6% ON PAID UP SHARES
7.2% ON INSTALLMENT SHARES

NOBLE & REID

11 S. Hunter St., STOCKTON, CALIF.



The Particular Candy Store
LUNCHEON SERVED
424 E. Main St., STOCKTON, CALIF.

MANY LEGISLATORS FOR FARE INQUIRY

Members of General Courts Believe Utilities Report Is Subject to Review

Many members of the Massachusetts Legislature declared today for a legislative review of the decision of the Department of Public Utilities whereby the railroads entering Boston were allowed to raise rates 20 per cent. The legislators, who would discuss the subject were generally agreed that the acts of the Department of Public Utilities, which was created by and with the consent of the General Court, are subject to review by the lawmakers of the Commonwealth.

Several of the legislators agreed with William L. Hennessey, Senator of Dorchester, who proposed to press a resolution demanding that the rate in ticket price, which the department decrees shall go into effect on next Wednesday, be suspended until the legislature shall have opportunity to review the award given the roads by the utilities department.

Not Judicial Tribunal
Some of the legislators remark the fact that the department of public utilities is not a judicial tribunal as some of its members have held it to be, but that it is a department created by the Legislature to sit for the people and to regulate public utilities and their service and charges to the public. These men say that the department commissioners are not judges, and that after the railroads with their armies of skilled corporation attorneys, their traffic experts, and their operating engineers and managers had finished with the case in presenting their petitions for 20 per cent increases in fares that had already been increased twice within comparatively few years, the commissioners of the department controlling the operation of public utilities, should have made a study for the people of the justice and necessity for the railroads' demands rather than compel the taxpayers who foot all the bills to hastily organize for opposition to rate increases.

It is recalled that the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life has ever placed itself in the attitude of representing the public—the taxpayers. In the hearings on the conduct of the anthracite trade in this state, the handling of hard coal and the prices charged, the chairman of the Commission on the Necessaries of Life, Eugene C. Hultman, had his own experts go out and study the market and the transportation conditions and not compel the people to prove that they were being charged excessive prices.

It is held by legislators that the Department of Public Utilities, which has a corps of trained investigators in railroad affairs, should have studied the ground for the protest against the increase of railroad commutation tickets. It is declared that the commissioners' salaries are paid by the people and that the salaries of the corps of special investigators are taken from the same pockets and that when the interests of the tax payers are affected, as in the case of increased railroad or street car fares or higher charges for gas or electricity, the board of commissioners who oversee public utilities should act as the people's representatives rather than a tribunal which makes the people defend themselves when they are not prepared to do so.

What Will People Do?
Some men ask what will the people do? What advantage do they get out of a state government where, having trained commissioners and large forces of hired investigators they have to prove their rights in technical matters where all the advantage is held by the petitioners, in this case the railroads.

Reorganization of such a department, or the need for such reorganization is held to be apparent by some men who are studying the situation. It is also said today at the State

TRANSPARENT BOOK MARKERS
also steel clip markers

"Everything for the office"

5th and Oak Portland, Oregon

Taboret Lamps End Tables Book Ends Pottery

Barbours & Puts

Alder Street at 15th Portland, Oregon

Sam'l Rosenblatt & Co.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes in Portland

57th at Alder St. at 308 W. Park Costs for Women at 308 W. Park

Gifts Tenth and Yamhill PORTLAND OREGON

STAIGER'S

"The World's Finest FOOTWEAR and wide awake Service"

286 Morrison Street PORTLAND, OREGON

THE SPEEDY DISHWASHER \$5.50

Makes Dishwashing a Pleasure Cleans, rinses, sterilizes and dries your dishes, gives them a wonderful lustre and leaves them bright and sparkling. Removes every particle of grease from pots and pans.

Write for Descriptive Folder or Phone for Demonstration

STELMEL DISTRIBUTING CO. 418 Filadelfia Bldg., Portland, Oregon Broadway 4188

House that the railroads apparently knew how their case was going to be decided by the announcement was made in big posters placed in every station on all of the roads in Massachusetts where the change in rates go into effect on Wednesday, that tickets may be bought at the old rates up till midnight tonight and that these are usable until Thursday, Jan. 31, but that the tickets at the new rates are on sale at one minute after midnight, Tuesday morning. Such quick work is held to bespeak either foreknowledge of what was to happen or a burst of energy, which if applied to railroad management, would have placed the roads beyond need of increased rates.

The legislators are wondering just how far they can go in this matter but they say, many of them, that if the people would only stand behind them and give them real and continuing support they could do much in securing for the public a greater share of what belongs to the taxpayers.

Coleman E. Kelly, a representative of Dorchester, for example said today: "I would like to go through with this right of the department of public utilities to act as a judicial tribunal, rather than the representatives of the people in this very matter of railroad rates, but what good will it do if the people will not help their representatives fight their battles?"

I feel that this is an outrage, but I have tried several times to put through bills for the people, for instance my effort to get a 5-cent fare on certain Dorchester lines, but I could get but 65 signatures for such a petition and I had to quit. If the people want to control this utilities department they can if they stand right behind their representatives, and keep standing behind them, and not let it be a 10-day indignation wave and then forgotten. That's one reason why so many injustices are perpetrated against the people. They will not continue steadfast for their rights.

Shapley Star Cloud Is Outside Milky Way

Prof. Bailey, Also of Harvard, Scouts "New Universe" Idea

That Prof. Harlow Shapley of the Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Mass., has shown that the faint nebula, or star cloud, N. G. C. 6822, is the most remote object in the sidereal universe, so far determined, is upheld by Prof. S. I. Bailey, also of the Harvard Observatory, who has just returned from the Harvard Station at Arequipa, Peru. Professor Shapley's determination of the distance of this star cloud was announced on Dec. 21 in the Observatory Bulletin 796.

Professor Bailey does not think the report of the discovery of another universe is a scientifically accurate statement. "However," said Professor Bailey, "this great star cloud, N. G. C. 6822, appears to be quite beyond the limits of our galactic system, the Milky Way, and so at least, like some of the globular clusters, a separate part of the universe."

"While the method used by Professor Shapley in measuring is complicated, it is based on the relation between the apparent magnitude of the object as seen by eye, and its absolute magnitude, which rests on assumption. Consequently, though the assumption appears justifiable, the conclusions based on it may possibly at some time be questioned."

With such discoveries as Dr. Shapley's, the limits of the sidereal universe are apparently being approached. Also, on the outskirts of the visible universe, the stars are much more frequent. According to Professor Bailey that may be due either to an actual void, or some light absorbing material.

WEEKS COMPANY TRANSFER AND STORAGE

Daily trips between Portland and Vancouver
Portland, Ore., Office, Front Street
Phone Broadway 2196
Vancouver, Washington 111 Wash. St.
Phone 79

Charles F. Berg

(Who's Your Host?)

Shagmoo Great Coats for 1924

Exclusive Agents
Dresses, Gowns, Hosiery Underwear
Underlinen, Sweaters, Skirts,
309 Morrison St. Post Office Opposite
PORTLAND, ORE.

FITTING THE NARROW HEEL

Widths AAAA to C
Sizes 1 1/2 to 10
Straps—Oxfords

THE KNIGHT SHOE

Knight Shoe Co.
Morrison, near Broadway
Portland, Oregon

JULIUS R. BLACK

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

PORTER BLDG.
PORTLAND, OREGON

"Say Palm-car"

ANNOUNCEMENT

From manufacturer to wearer at upstairs prices

W. J. BALL CO. have for the past 8 years been manufacturing PALMYRE dresses and blouses. Their entire product is sold to dealers all over the West. On and after January 20th they will sell direct to the wearer (in Portland only) from their new upstairs shop, adjoining their factory.

Dresses and blouses; silks, checked fabrics, and woolsens by the yard—at upstairs prices.

W. J. BALL CO.
9th Floor, Royal Bldg. (Morrison between Broadway and Park), Portland, Ore.

LARGE SUM OWED TO MUNICIPALITIES

Better Collection of Bills Outside of Those for Taxes Is Proposed

Uncollected bills aggregating many thousands of dollars are owed cities and towns of Massachusetts because of the fact that there are no municipal officials charged with the special collection of certain bills. Such bills often are of long standing and finally are outlawed by the statute of limitation or are forgotten.

This situation, said Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, speaking today before the legislative Committee on Municipal Finance, shows that much is to be gained in this State by an effort, and a concerted effort at that, for all municipalities to better their systems of collection of all bills and thus add to their incomes and correspondingly lessen the load on the taxpayers.

These bills, Mr. Long said, are incurred largely by people well able to pay, but because there is no law requiring any particular city official to collect the bills, they are allowed to stand for years and become "forgotten."

Michael Jordan, Representative of Lawrence, a member of the committee, expressed surprise, and said he thought it was the duty of tax collectors to do this work.

"Tax collectors only collect taxes," said Commissioner Long. "They are not charged with collecting bills for the various city departments."

Mr. Long's bill provides that any municipality may vote that the collector of taxes may also be the city or town collector for all accounts due the city or town and that the municipal departments, when rendering bills, shall furnish a warrant to the tax collector for the collection of the bills.

"One bad practice that has grown up in the present system," said Commissioner Long, "is that some cities list these old uncollected bills as 'assets' which they use when borrowing money. They are not really assets as things stand."

"We have found," he continued, "that thousands of dollars are owed by persons well able to pay, for hospital treatment, and these bills are never paid. Trustees of hospitals are influenced, as they should be, of course, by humanitarian considerations first of all. It is their desire to take care of people who come to them. The thought of collecting money for it is more or less secondary. There are few people gifted with the faculty of collecting bills. Their collection ought to be centered in an official collector."

Commissioner Long also spoke in favor of his bill to require city and town auditors to "count the cash" when auditing the accounts of city or town treasurers and other officials handling money.

There was no opposition to the bills.

LOW COAL RATE ASKED FOR NEW ENGLAND

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (P)—New England representatives urged the Interstate Commerce Commission today to require railroads to make lower joint rates on coal from West Virginia to New England cities, in order to give New England consumers a substitute for anthracite.

Edward A. Goss, appearing for Gov-

OREGON BECKONS—

to industries that seek low cost power; to manufacturers who desire to locate plants on fresh water harbors, such as that of Portland, and to settlers who seek farms and orchards in fertile valleys.

Write us for information on Oregon.

THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK

PORTLAND, OREGON
Capital \$2,000,000
Reserves over \$28,000,000

Robert's Bros.

THIRD & MORRISON
Portland, Ore.

Annual

January Clearance

Continues

Reduced Prices in Every Section

of the Store

ROBERTS BROS.

ernor Templeton, of Connecticut, said that West Virginia coals of the low volatile type were adequate substitutes for anthracite, and with a reasonable rail rate would be taken in quantities throughout New England. Asked if Pennsylvania low volatile coal now available to New England would not serve the same purpose, Mr. Goss declared that New England buyers had been unable to get this commodity properly prepared for domestic consumption. He held to this statement in the face of persistent cross-examination by counsel for Pennsylvania bituminous producers.

A somewhat similar stand was taken by F. J. Dowd, speaking for the associated industries of Massachusetts.

MRS. MEAD URGES ECONOMIC PARLEY
Favors Rehabilitation of Europe by U. S. Bargaining Power

Rehabilitation of Europe through the bargaining power of the United States and the calling of a conference to that end, is the only way to prevent the gradual decay of the 20 European nations that now have no surplus of exports over imports and no credit, declared Mrs. Lucia True Ames Mead, author and lecturer on international subjects, addressing the Unitarian Ministers' Monday Club at Channing Hall, 25 Beacon Street, this morning. Her subject was "Reparations and the Allied Debts."

The United States should reduce allied debts just in proportion as Allies take steps toward disarmament, abolish conscription of subject peoples, and are willing to make proper concessions as to their policies, Mrs. Mead maintained. The details were a matter for expert judgment.

"All students of economics now recognize that Germany can never pay anything more in the way of reparations until it is allowed to buy raw material for manufacture after buying food for her superfluous 15,000,000 people and by having a surplus of exports over imports," Mrs. Mead said, adding:

If the United States were to pay in the same proportion to the total valuation as the Reparations Commission decreed Germany should pay in proportion to its total valuation, it would amount to \$200,000,000,000.

Germany has no rubber, cotton, oil or copper, its manufactures largely depend on imports. Germany has already paid in one form or another several times as much as France paid Germany, when it paid off its indemnity. This indemnity, though paid so far as Germany is concerned, was paid by loans which are still a burden of heavy taxation on the French people. The French Government has aimed, not at reparations, but at control of the coal, which is so necessary for its own iron ore. French papers give little information as to the actual situation, so that it is not understood by a large part of the French people.

The decay of the European nations would seriously affect the trade of the United States.

GASOLINE IN EAST GOES UP
NEW YORK, Jan. 14—An advance of 2 cents a gallon in the tank wagon price of gasoline was made today by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey throughout its domestic territory. The new price is 17 1/2 cents a gallon. The Texas Company immediately met the increase. The revision of prices follows recent advances in crude oil quotations.

Men's Suits

With Two Pair Pants
\$35. \$40. \$45.

My stock includes a remarkable collection of all the newest fabrics and models. And the extra pair nearly double the wear.

BEN SELLING Morrison & Fourth
Portland, Oregon

A Store with Principles

"Different Service"

BETTER HATS
BETTER LADIES' WEAR
BETTER STYLES

for less money

Proctor's Millinery
331 WASHINGTON & BROADWAY
PORTLAND, OREGON

THE NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK

PORTLAND, OREGON
Capital \$2,000,000
Reserves over \$28,000,000

Robert's Bros.

THIRD & MORRISON
Portland, Ore.

Annual

January Clearance

Continues

Reduced Prices in Every Section

of the Store

ROBERTS BROS.

STATE MAY REVISE ITS CONSTITUTION

Rhode Island Legislature Expected to Take Action on Holding a Convention

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 14 (Special).—Progress toward revision of the Constitution of Rhode Island, impeded by reactionary politics for many years, appears now to have reached a point at which momentous action may be taken in the Legislature this week.

The Democratic representation in the Legislature is solidly for constitutional revision, which would probably bring about the elimination of the restrictive "property vote," and would carry out reforms pledged by that party in 1922, when it was successful in electing the present Governor and general officers of the State.

The younger element on the Republican side is in favor of repeal of the property ownership qualification for voters amendment, claiming that they, who bear the brunt of the burden in campaigning cannot hope to win in face of the growing sentiment in favor of repeal.

The activity of the younger element in favor of repeal and the conviction among this progressive faction that constitutional revision must come has within the past week threatened the entire state Republican organization. An armistice is in force for the week and conferences between the "old-liners" and the progressives are being arranged with the organization men acting as intermediaries, trying to effect a compromise.

MAYOR FORWARDS ZONING PROPOSAL

Legislature Gets Plan Designed to Permit Orderly Growth

A zoning plan providing for the orderly growth and development of Boston has been sent to the Massachusetts Legislature as a bill by Mayor James M. Curley, who received it from the City Planning Board Saturday. The plan is the result of 18 months' study in which the board has traced the tendencies of growth of each district.

Downtown Boston is termed a "general business" section from which the extension is westward through the Back Bay in two arms, between which are patches open only to "local business" or "general residence." Copley Square is in the general business district running through the Boston and Albany railroad yards and including the Mechanics Building. Newbury Street is the center of a narrow strip of "local business." West of Commonwealth Avenue up to Massachusetts Avenue is general residence.

The sort of districts into which the board would divide the city are as follows:

Single residence, general residence, local business, general business, industrial, and unrestricted. To regulate and limit the height and bulk of buildings, area of yards and other open spaces and the percentage of lot occupancy, there are 35-foot districts, 40-foot, 50-foot, 60-foot and 125-foot districts.

In a "single residence" district no building or premises shall be erected, altered or used except for one or more of the following uses: Single-family detached dwellings, clubs (with less than five sleeping rooms), educational, religious, philanthropic or other institutional uses, farms, gardens, nurseries or greenhouses, municipal recreational uses, railroad passenger stations, cemeteries, garages as "accessory" to houses, under certain restrictions.

In a "general residence" district any use permitted in the preceding district is allowed, and in addition: Dwellings, clubs except those the chief activity of which is a service.

Choice Meat and Poultry
New California Mkt.
Burl. Ave. & Main St.
BURLINGAME, CALIF.
Phones: Burl. 129-130
Fresh Fish Daily

C. F. Weber & Co.
Lodge and Church Furniture
School and Office Supplies
Los Angeles. San Francisco

EDMUND N. BROWN
REALTOR
First Nat'l Bldg., San Francisco
Downtown
This office will furnish prompt replies to any requests for information concerning
CITY REAL ESTATE
CALIFORNIA LANDS

Hastings
CLOTHING COMPANY
Established 1854
Post at Kearny
SAN FRANCISCO
Where You Find Harmony of Quality, Service and Price.

MANCHESTER SET FOR BIG CARNIVAL

Extensive Program of Events Prepared by Committee of Arrangements

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 14 (Special).—Manchester will pay its annual tribute to King Winter this week. The second annual Manchester winter carnival will open Wednesday, and continue for four days, coming to a close Saturday night. Practically the entire city will participate in the outdoor festivities and hundreds of visitors from the New Hampshire towns and nearer Massachusetts cities will also take part.

Plans for the carnival have been completed by the Chamber of Commerce committee in charge of arrangements. Skiing, skating, dog sled races, motorcycle hill climbing contests, hockey games, novelty snow and ice events will be among the attractions while events of a more spectacular nature will be the night marauding celebration and parade of the horrors on Thursday evening and the elaborate carnival parade on Saturday afternoon.

Leading ski jumpers of this section will participate in the ski-jumping and ski-joring contests, including Gunnar Michelson of University of New Hampshire, intercollegiate jumping champion; Rolf Monson of Brattleboro, Vt., former Canadian champion; Dick Bowler, former Dartmouth skier; Adolf Olson of Portland, Me.; Miss Margaret Town, the sensational Berlin girl skier and others. Groups of skiers from Berlin, Brattleboro, Portland, and other places will take part in the events.

Leading professional exhibition skaters will feature the program of ice events, among them Norval Baple and Gladys Lamb, Lora Jean Carlisle, Willie Frick, Everett McGowan, world's professional sprint champion. Arthur T. Walden's prize teams of half-breed huskies, featuring Chinoak, will compete against each other in 10-mile cross-country races Friday and Saturday afternoon.

The entire city is preparing for the carnival. The affair is virtually a municipal project, for the civic and fraternal organizations are assisting the Chamber of Commerce in putting it across, while individual contributions have been made by practically everybody in the form of purchasing carnival buttons.

PALESTINE FUND RECEIVES OVER \$15,000

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 14 (Special).—More than \$15,000 was subscribed to the foundation for the rebuilding of Palestine at a banquet in Kodiah Temple yesterday, attended by more than 2500 Jews from all parts of western Massachusetts. This, with previous pledges, completes the \$25,000 quota for this district. An address by Dr. Chaim Weizmann of London, president of the World Zionist Organization, featured a mass meeting in the Municipal Auditorium following the banquet.

At an earlier meeting Dr. Weizmann was welcomed by Mayor Edwin F. Leonard and was greeted by Frank G. Allen, president of the Massachusetts Senate, and Elihu D. Stone, Assistant United States Attorney of Boston. Senator Allen extended a welcome on behalf of Governor Cox and said he hoped for the defeat of pending legislation unfavorable to the Jewish race.

TOOLS METALS SHOP SUPPLIES
C. W. MARWEDEL
76 FIRST ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

For Men of Prominence
Meeting the requirements of those prominent in the business, social, or sports world, clothes tailored in this establishment have unusual style and distinction.
LINDBECK, TAILOR
88 Kearny Street, San Francisco, California

The New Coats
In splendid showing—and values that more than substantiate every report of better buying opportunities at the Paragon.
Paragon
Grant Ave. at Geary Street
SAN FRANCISCO

Walk-Over
Built to a Standard for Half a Century
Walk-Over
Shoe Stores:
844-850 Market St.
SAN FRANCISCO
1044 Broadway, Oakland

Write us before SHIPPING household goods to SAN FRANCISCO
Bekins Fireproof Storage facilities are most modern in every detail. Our 25 years of successful experience in the West assure proper handling of shipments upon arrival here.
BEKINS
VAN AND STORAGE
13th and Mission Sts., San Francisco
22nd and San Pablo Ave., Oakland
Fresno Los Angeles

SHOE MEN PROPOSE TO PROMOTE PEACE

Manufacturers in Haverhill to Hold Frequent Conferences With Foremen

HAVERRILL, Mass., Jan. 14 (Special).—As a part of the general plan to maintain peace in the shoe industry here and establish congenial relations between employers and employees, the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association soon will call a meeting of all factory executives in the city. Superintendents and foremen will be asked to meet with the manufacturers for the discussion of various problems of management and supervision, the purpose being to eliminate any methods which may cause friction or misunderstanding between the executives in the plants and the workers.

It is the intention of the shoe men to continue these meetings at intervals as a further development of the get-together idea that was responsible in the first instance for the bringing about of peace in the industry here. The manufacturers express themselves as feeling deeply the responsibility that rests upon them to remove, as far as possible, any conditions that might cause dissatisfaction among employees.

An extension of 10 days in the date named in the peace pact for the choice of a neutral arbitrator to complete the arbitration board to settle all differences that may arise in the shoe industry will probably be agreed upon by the manufacturers' association and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union because of unavoidable delays.

The real advantage in the five and one-half working day week, providing for Saturday forenoon employment, is showing itself in the local industry in the coming in of new orders. In response to their requests for full production the shoe manufacturers reported that they had completed the work of the week and the evident willingness of the union members to adhere to this important phase of the agreement, giving up something for which they had contended for years, was an encouraging feature of the business.

New patterns are filling the cutting rooms and following the calling in of the cutters other departments will fast get underway in filling the orders for Easter production.

NEW ENGLAND DRIVE FOR COOLIDGE VOTES WILL OPEN APRIL 16

Formal launching of the campaign for the nomination of President Coolidge by the Republican Party at the National Convention in Cleveland next June will be launched in Massachusetts and New England at a dinner to be given in Symphony Hall on Wednesday, April 16. The host for the occasion will be the Republican Club of Massachusetts of which George A. Rich is president.

The Massachusetts Republican Club is said to be the first political organization in the United States to present the name of Calvin Coolidge as its candidate for the presidency, which it did in December of 1919.

Engraved Cards and Stationery
Monograms and Wedding Announcements
Correctly Done
MARIER ENGRAVING CO.
420 Market Street
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Send for Diversified List of STOCKS AND BONDS
GEARY, MEIGS & CO.
California-Commercial Union Bldg.
Tel. Garfield 3450 SAN FRANCISCO
Members San Francisco Stock Exchange

JACHMAN BROS.
"Buy for Less in the Mission"
7 Buildings—22 Floors
SAN FRANCISCO

PIECES of dignity and beauty
—expressive of the finer principles of Furniture Designing—at reasonable prices.
Money-back guarantee

JOHNSON'S
2334-36 Mission St., San Francisco

LEIGHTON CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIES
99% of the stock of The Leighton Industries Inc. is owned by the employees.
More than a thousand workers—\$1,475,000 invested.
In patronizing these industries you are supporting an institution of genuine community value.
Some of the San Francisco Units:
MARKET—607-611 Market St.—Phone Douglas 7200.
CAFETERIA—500 Market St.—Cor. Powell and Eddy Sts.
LAUNDRY—1225 Eddy St.—Phone Market 301 (All kinds of laundry work).
TAILORS—45-47 Stockton St.—Phone Douglas 3260.
Leighton's Magazine, monthly, devoted to practical co-operation in industry, agriculture and business, will be sent postpaid to any address for \$1.50 a year.
THE LEIGHTON INDUSTRIES, INC. "OPERATING"
Leighton Co-operative Industries
LOS ANGELES OAKLAND SAN FRANCISCO
General Office, 24 Second Bldg., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

President Coolidge's campaign for the Republican presidential nomination, and himself candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate in Massachusetts this year, is back in Boston for a day or two after an extended trip throughout the west, where he found a surprisingly strong sentiment in favor of the nomination of President Coolidge. He found that the "favorite son crop" had generally disappeared.

BIGGER LOWELL PLAN MEETING OPPOSITION

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 14 (Special).—The town of Dracut appears to be more favorably inclined toward the plan for the annexation of various towns around Lowell, as provided for in the bill introduced in the Legislature, than other communities near the city, Tewksbury and Billerica. It is reported, probably with preference to remain as they are, without becoming a part of the larger municipality. It is evident from the expressions of opinions of the townspeople that Chelmsford also will not favor the idea.

It was stated that Tewksbury was too far removed from Lowell to be attracted by the proposition and receive any benefits from it, and there are no thickly settled portions in Tewksbury. There has been no annexation talk in Tewksbury since 1905, when Wiggville became a part of Lowell.

PLEA FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY IS MADE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 14 (Special).—"Property that has no part in industry but to draw an income must be subordinated, the human element must be exalted; the motive of profit must be reduced and co-operation among the factors of industry must be extended," was the message delivered by Dr. Edward T. Devine of New York, at a Y. M. C. A. meeting that filled the Municipal Auditorium to capacity yesterday afternoon. He said: "Industrial democracy must be achieved through the joint effort of labor, management and capital that works actively to produce. The conditions that make for monotony and destroy humanity in man must be eliminated. We must increase the joy and satisfaction that come from work well done. The individual's right to be an individual must be conceded."

MASONIC CLUB NAMES OFFICERS
DANVERS, Mass., Jan. 14 (Special).—The annual election of officers at the annual meeting of the Danvers Masonic Club resulted in the naming of Wallace P. Hood as president. The other officers are: Charles O. Merrill, vice-president; David H. F. Knell, Jr., secretary; Herman C. Gordon, treasurer; who with the following will act as directors: George Goodwin, W. C. Crosby, Edward Bates, Frank Grantham and Charles Handy; Auditors, Arthur Gayland and Austin Macdonald.

Hyman's
WOMEN'S APPAREL
OAKLAND—1228 Broadway
BERKELEY—2148 Shattuck

MacRorie-McLaren Co.
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS
We specialize in landscape development on Country Estates, Public Parks and School Grounds.
801 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco
Phone Douglas 4442
Nurseries, San Mateo. Phone San Mateo 1002

THE woman who understands her own discriminating requirements in frocks, coats, gowns and some accessories, and the woman who appreciates tactful help in making her selection, are both served exquisitely, yet in price modestly, here at

The Gotham Shop
110 Geary St., near Grant Ave.
SAN FRANCISCO
and in Palo Alto and Chico, Calif.

"By honest methods we prosper"
Men's clothing that is honestly made and honestly sold is the kind that has made a name for this store.
Good Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for Men and Boys.

LEIGHTON CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRIES
99% of the stock of The Leighton Industries Inc. is owned by the employees.
More than a thousand workers—\$1,475,000 invested.
In patronizing these industries you are supporting an institution of genuine community value.

Write us before SHIPPING household goods to SAN FRANCISCO
Bekins Fireproof Storage facilities are most modern in every detail. Our 25 years of successful experience in the West assure proper handling of shipments upon arrival here.
BEKINS
VAN AND STORAGE
13th and Mission Sts., San Francisco
22nd and San Pablo Ave., Oakland
Fresno Los Angeles

MAYOR-PROFESSOR TO BUILD SCHOOLS

Northampton's New Executive Finds Public Sentiment Favors Improvements

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 14 (Special).—Promotion of greater school facilities, which have received insufficient attention since the opening of the late war, is declared by Edward J. Woodhouse, new mayor of Northampton and associate professor of government at Smith College, to be an important local issue throughout Massachusetts at the present time.

"The school situation in Northampton," said Mayor-Professor Woodhouse, in discussing conditions with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "is characterized by the eager attitude of the citizens to meet all needs, even with the prospect of increased taxes. The problem lies in the fact that no building had been done until about eight or 10 years ago and that this beginning was interrupted by the war; that we have, in some cases, to deal with communities in which there are one-room schoolhouses of the type of 50 to 60 years ago."

The mayor said that on all sides he is meeting with co-operation from the citizens, who are, for the most part, aware of the situation, anxious to have the best possible facilities for education and to take the steps necessary to attain them. "I have not been well acquainted with school conditions in many other places," he declared, "and do not know whether this attitude is universal, but it is most encouraging and is as it ought to be."

Continuing the mayor said: "Our plans for the very near future center around the inheritance left to us by the 1923 administration, plans for a \$300,000 structure of 11 classrooms and a fully equipped gymnasium. It will be built on the same grounds and used in connection with the high school and the Hawley Grammar School. This will not mean increase in the teaching staff for several years at least, until we have two sessions instead of one, a lunchroom is added, and a course in physical culture is inaugurated."

Although the plans for this building

ANNOUNCEMENT
S. LESMAN
Announces the Opening of New Location at
474 Geary Street
PRICES MOST REASONABLE
Quality, Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed
GOODWIN CORSETS
Front and Back Lace
Girdles and Belts
Lingerie and Accessories

Goodwin
Corset Shop
440 Mason St. (Mason at Post)
ALMA B. HUNT
San Francisco, Calif.
Tel. Pro. 802

A January Memo
Good food is more enjoyable than ever these winter days. Meal time is a good time at Wilson's, morning, noon and night.

Wilson's
Conféctaurant
SAN FRANCISCO
333 Geary St.
PALO ALTO FRESNO SAN JOSE STOCKTON

Let this name be your guide to BETTER EATING
Enjoy California's delicious food delicacies in the wholesome dining environment of Boos Bros. Cafeteria.
Convenient location and accommodations for all occasions.
LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO
CATHALINA

The White House
SAN FRANCISCO

Apparel for the Springtime and the South
MADAME who has the good fortune to go south for the winter should have the good taste to come here for the wardrobe which will measure her social success down there. Original Paris imports and American adaptations in sports and dressy apparel are to be found here reasonably priced. Also, are to be found, rarely becoming bathing suits and all the accessories required on beach or float.
I. Magnin & Co. Shops are located in leading hotels of southern California. In Los Angeles, The Ambassador; in Pasadena, Hotel Maryland; in Del Monte, Hotel del Monte; in Santa Barbara, The Arlington; in Coronado, Hotel Coronado; in Hollywood, 6340 Hollywood Boulevard.

have not been passed upon by the City Government, Mayor Woodhouse does not contemplate any opposition, since, even with the prospect of increased taxes and a bond issue, public opinion is overwhelmingly in favor of school improvements. He also finds a favorable and intelligent attitude toward the bill to be brought before the State Legislature this year, whereby the age for compulsory education be raised from 14 to 18.

"That is what we have been wanting," is the verdict of the working men to whom I have talked, said the Mayor. "Although I have not discussed the matter with local business men, those of the working classes, from laborers to the most skilled artisans, realize the need for education as the foundation for democracy. On the strength of their opinions I have accepted an invitation to become a member of a state committee of 100 to urge the passage of this bill."

TELEPHONE BUSINESS OFFICES ARE MERGED

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 14 (Special).—The accounting department staff of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company will be practically doubled by the removal to this city of the Lowell offices. In the future about 100,000 subscribers of the telephone company, including all telephone users from Saugus to the New Hampshire line will receive their bill from the local office. The staff of 45 will be raised to about 100. The third floor of the Newmark Building has been leased to accommodate the enlarged department.

BAKERS TO VISIT BERMUDA
Bakers, flour men, yeast manufacturers, flour and baking machinery producers, etc., from all over the United States, will participate in the eight-day "convention" of the New England Bakers' Association, aboard the Furness-Withy Company's steamer Fort Hamilton, which has been chartered by the association for a trip to Bermuda. The steamer sails from Boston March 10, returning March 18.

PAINTS
Practical Service With Each Sale
WALL PAPERS
THE TOZER CO.
TWO STORES
439 Sutter St. 2279 Mission St.
SAN FRANCISCO

Our 60th Annual Fur Sale
—now in progress—offers the greatest values and the widest selection in many years. Reductions are effective on every fur in stock—ranging from 20% to 50%
You cannot better their quality—nor the values the sale brings!

H. L. Lides & Co.
Grant Ave. at Post St.
SAN FRANCISCO

AN ARMCHAIR YOU'LL ENJOY
Painstaking workmanship and best materials used to produce the popular Blumcraft Armchair No. 36B.
In Stock \$18.95; Rattan \$11.75 (F.O.B. San Francisco, crated).
SAN FRANCISCO ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND
1130 Polson St., San Francisco, Calif.

I. Magnin & Co.
Grant Ave. at Geary
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
Telephone Douglas 2100

Apparel for the Springtime and the South
MADAME who has the good fortune to go south for the winter should have the good taste to come here for the wardrobe which will measure her social success down there. Original Paris imports and American adaptations in sports and dressy apparel are to be found here reasonably priced. Also, are to be found, rarely becoming bathing suits and all the accessories required on beach or float.
I. Magnin & Co. Shops are located in leading hotels of southern California. In Los Angeles, The Ambassador; in Pasadena, Hotel Maryland; in Del Monte, Hotel del Monte; in Santa Barbara, The Arlington; in Coronado, Hotel Coronado; in Hollywood, 6340 Hollywood Boulevard.

DRUNKEN DRIVERS WARNED BY POLICE

Maine Highway Officers Plan for 1924 Campaign

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 14 (Special).—"It is our intention this year to rid the highways of the State of drunken and reckless drivers, also of automobiles that are not properly lighted," declared Capt. Harold A. Miller, chief of the motor law enforcement division of the State Highway Department.

Captain Miller is making preparations so that the work will be started just as soon as the roads are cleared in the spring, and the force of about 50 inspectors and highway police will have the advantage of entirely new equipment. Thirty new motorcycles have been ordered, and on each will be placed a special registration plate designating it as highway police equipment.

New uniforms have been ordered for the entire group. Captain Miller states that the purchase of these uniforms will mean that the public will no longer be fooled by men not authorized to stop automobiles. When a driver is ordered to stop by a man in the regulation uniform, there will be no question regarding his authority.

GIFT OF \$5000 FOR DARTMOUTH
HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 14 (Special).—Announcement has been made of a gift of \$5000 to Dartmouth College to encourage a wider appreciation of the fine arts by undergraduates. The fund will be used to secure an enlarged program of musicians and lecturers appearing before the student body. Judge William N. Cohen '79, of New York City, the donor of the gift, has established it in the name of the class of 1919.

"The Orchid" SOLID PLATINUM \$100
The newest solid platinum hand-engraved mounting set with selected quality Blue-White Diamond. Charge accounts invited. Ten months' time given. Same price cash or credit.
Mail Orders Filled

GENSLER-LEE
"The Home of Blue-White Diamonds"
918 Market Street, San Francisco

More and more women every day are learning that dressing well does not necessarily mean dressing expensively. Style and quality without extravagance is the keynote of Willard's ever-increasing popularity.

Willard's
SAN FRANCISCO

ABALONE
a California sea food delicacy with a national reputation. Served at
The States Restaurant
Market at Fourth
SAN FRANCISCO
Moderate Prices
Splendid Music

ABALONE
a California sea food delicacy with a national reputation. Served at
The States Restaurant
Market at Fourth
SAN FRANCISCO
Moderate Prices
Splendid Music

I. Magnin & Co.
Grant Ave. at Geary
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
Telephone Douglas 2100

Apparel for the Springtime and the South
MADAME who has the good fortune to go south for the winter should have the good taste to come here for the wardrobe which will measure her social success down there. Original Paris imports and American adaptations in sports and dressy apparel are to be found here reasonably priced. Also, are to be found, rarely becoming bathing suits and all the accessories required on beach or float.
I. Magnin & Co. Shops are located in leading hotels of southern California. In Los Angeles, The Ambassador; in Pasadena, Hotel Maryland; in Del Monte, Hotel del Monte; in Santa Barbara, The Arlington; in Coronado, Hotel Coronado; in Hollywood, 6340 Hollywood Boulevard.

EDUCATIONAL

Advanced Courses, Formulae and True Education in Secondary Schools

London, England
Special Correspondence

SOME seven years ago the Board of Education was concerned about the shortness of the average school-life in the grant-aided schools. Casting about for a remedy it devised the system of "advanced courses." The idea, in theory excellent, was roughly as follows:

As many pupils as possible who had already gained the school's certificate were to be tempted to stay on some two years longer by the prospect of a sort of intensive training in a group of subjects more, or less closely allied. One group was to consist of natural science and mathematics, another of modern subjects, e.g., one "living" language linked with modern history, another of the study of the "classical" civilizations. A certain minimum of pupils, never exactly defined but roughly not less than eight, was insisted on for each course. An examination was, naturally, to crown the two years, and a certificate to be awarded to the successful. Without examinations and certificate it is to be assumed that no pupil will work profitably. For each "advanced course" a grant of £400 a year was offered to the schools. A large school might take three of the courses, a small school had to be content with one. Such was the scheme, and though some enlightened critics saw its dangers at once, on the whole it was welcomed.

No Gift Where Most Needed

It seemed a gracious recognition of higher work done under difficulties and likely to help the poorer schools to reach a more advanced standard in part, at least, of their intellectual training. But, as had been too often the case in the history of state education in England, the gift of the board proved to be no gift at all to those schools where it was most needed. The disastrous method of proceeding by formula was again made evident, for the weak point about all formula is that boys and girls are not educated that way. Far otherwise! Education comes from the impact of educated mind on mind, not from formulae or systems.

Let us see how this particular formula has worked.

In the large schools there was no difficulty. The requirements were readily met. They probably had already a sufficiency of well-qualified teachers and more than an adequate supply of properly qualified pupils. So they accepted the bribe and went on their way rejoicing.

But what of the smaller schools, particularly those in a rural district? Many of them by dint of hard struggling under adverse conditions had built up a sixth form, small no doubt—how should it be otherwise?—but of good quality. And it is a well-known fact that many brilliant recruits to the universities have come from the smaller schools, particularly in Scotland. The very freedom such pupils enjoy because the schools have not enough staff to devote much time to their training has in some cases been to their advantage. They have been able to develop on their own original lines. But far more often their progress has been hampered by lack of teachers of distinction and good material equipment.

The Small Schools

Now it is obviously to such schools as these that the provision of an advanced course, if the system were liberally interpreted, would be of the greatest advantage. Their few first-rate scholars would be placed on more equal terms with those coming from the big schools. And indeed it is a matter of common knowledge that the "idea" was devised very largely for such schools. But mark what happened, what was bound to happen if the formula instead of the spirit of the scheme were followed. Obviously such schools could only qualify for one course. "Well," said the board, "let them choose that one for which they are most fitted." This seems right and easy—by formula. But in practice such schools have no great variety as the bigger schools. "A," for instance, a big school, has, say 50 such students. Out of that number it can easily provide enough for three courses—eight to 10, at least, for each. But "B," a small school, can muster but 12, and among those 12 there will be found at least three groups if not more. Consequently one of two things must happen. A large majority of the qualified pupils may be driven along the narrow path of "one course" in order that the school may qualify for the much needed £400. But such a proceeding is educationally immoral. It lies right across the track of light. No pupil can be "educated" in subjects which he dislikes or for which he is temperamentally unfitted. Moreover, each particular bundle of subjects was tied up with a liberal amount of red-tape difficult often to unfasten.

Blessed by Right Decision

The result, therefore, was that the small school had to decline the bribe or act against the true fundamentals of education. And blessed were those even in their poverty who chose the former course. To do justice to the board they saw this difficulty. And the way out was to transfer promising pupils in such a school to that school which had the advanced course best fitted for them. We note the reign of formulae again! Had the authors of such an expedient reflected a moment they would have seen the formidable lions in the path—difficulties of distance, of expense, not to speak of the very pride and spirit of the school which was thus to be deprived of its ablest pupils when most likely to be of value. And this reluctance to part is not as some have argued, a sign of selfishness and narrow-mindedness altogether. Each school has or ought to have a proper

"atmosphere" of its own. And how shall that atmosphere be what it ought to be if the ablest pupils are drafted off at the time when their influence and character are likely to be at the best?

But do not let us say that to those that have, to them has been given, and from those that have not even that which they have is to be taken away! For though it is not possible to make all schools equal, because the larger ones will always have the advantage, it is possible to help the smaller but efficient schools by giving grants per caput for all the advanced students. One additional well-qualified teacher could thus have been obtained. But the formula has triumphed over education at the moment, though let us hope not for long.

Rain and Fractions at Red School House

Minneapolis, Minn.
Special Correspondence

"H. MRS. WARREN, I'm so glad you came today!" exclaimed the little teacher as the lady so addressed deposited a dripping umbrella in the corner of the anteroom of the red brick schoolhouse.

"What is it today, the rain?" asked Mrs. Warren hanging her raincoat on a hook.

"It's worse than that. It's fractions. That fourth grade class is so unruly—I have a hard time to make them behave on such days, to say nothing about teaching them anything. And I hate fractions anyway," moaned the girl.

"May I teach awhile then, please?" Mrs. Warren had been a teacher for a number of years and now, although married and living upon a near-by farm, had not lost her interest in the profession. She was a frequent visitor at the red schoolhouse where Miss May, an inexperienced city girl, was struggling bravely to manage some 25 or 30 lively country boys and girls. Mrs. Warren's timely visits had saved the day more than once and the little teacher had learned to welcome her coming with unfeigned eagerness.

"The children would love to have you teach them and I always learn so much by watching you," whispered the girl. She opened the door of the schoolroom and followed Mrs. Warren inside.

Instantly a hush fell upon the room. Several mischievous boys hurried to take their seats and get into position. The tiny tots straightened up and placed folded hands on their desks in front of them. Mrs. Warren liked to see them that way and they tried to make her happy.

"I'm glad I brought this paper ribbon. I felt sure we could find some use for it here," remarked the woman as she stepped to the front of the room. "It is just the thing for the fourth grade arithmetic class to play store with."

Tards of Ribbon

From a pocket she pulled forth yard after yard of narrow paper strips in many colors. "I found this on my visit to the print shop yesterday and I asked the printer if I might bring it out to you," she explained. Then with a slight motion of her hand and a smile at the row of expectant fourth graders she brought them skipping gaily to the small chairs at the front of the room.

"Each child in the class has handed several short strips of paper. Let us play that we are merchants trying to sell ribbons. Who can show me a lavender ribbon? A pink one? A blue one? Right each time."

"Pick out a piece of yellow ribbon and give me just as much as you keep, Dorothy. Who can show me one-fourth of a green ribbon? Fine. Now I should like to buy just the fraction seven-eighths of a piece of purple ribbon."

"Oh, don't you know what a fraction is? Well, before we can sell ribbons at a ribbon counter we must learn what a fraction is and just how to measure ribbons that way."

"Mary, you may divide your blue ribbon into two equal parts—one part just as long as the other—and sell me one part. Can anyone tell me what part of her ribbon Mary sold me? Yes, Donald, one half. How much has she left? That is right, Elsie, she sold me one half and she has one half left. Then how many halves did she have in the first place?"

"Divide your pink ribbon into three equal parts and show me one of the parts, Elsie. Each part is called one third, because the entire ribbon was divided into three parts—equal parts. Show me another third. How many thirds do we have all together? Show me two-thirds. Show me three-thirds. That's fine, Mary. Now how many thirds does it take to make one whole strip?"

"Divide your red ribbon into eight equal parts. What do we call each of these parts? Show me two of these equal parts, Donald. What would we call each of the parts if it were divided into seven pieces, six pieces, etc.?"

The Pupils Respond

"How many eighths are there in one ribbon? In a cake? In an apple? How many sevenths? How many sixths? Fifths?" and so on.

"Tear your ribbon into six equal parts, Mary. Now show me a fraction of your ribbon and tell me what part of the ribbon it is. You may show me a fraction of your ribbon, Donald, Elsie."

"You may each divide your ribbons

into any number of equal parts and show me a fraction of it. Tell me in each case what the fraction is."

"Mary showed me one-half, Elsie showed me one-fourth. Which fraction is the larger? Donald showed me one-eighth and Sarah showed me two-fourths, which fraction is the larger? Tell me why."

"If I should ask you to show me three-fourths of your ribbon, what would you have to do? What would you have to do in order to show me

three-fourths of your ribbon, what would you have to do? What would you have to do in order to show me



London Boys Working Out Practical Problems in School

five-eighths of your ribbon? You would first divide your ribbon into eight equal parts and then show me five of them. That would be the fraction five-eighths, would it not? Mention some other fractions and tell me what they represent. Show me that to take a fraction of a ribbon, an apple, cake, etc., you must first divide it up into equal parts and then take one or more of those equal parts. Does it make any difference about the number of parts into which an object is divided?"

"Which member of the class can tell me just what a fraction is? That was a good definition, Mary. I believe that someone can tell it in better English, though. Donald's definition is a good one also. Suppose you turn to page—in your arithmetic and see how near your definition is like the one there. Let's all repeat the definition given in our textbook because it's told in such good English. Why do you think we should learn this definition? Now that we know what a fraction is you may take turns at playing clerk and selling ribbons behind the ribbon counter."

A Store

Mrs. Warren arranged a desk for the play store and leaving the fourth graders busily engaged in selling imaginary ribbons, turned to Miss May who had been a most interested observer.

"How very clear and understandable you make it for them. No wonder they always learn and remember the lessons you teach them," she said earnestly.

"Children are always interested when the play element is introduced," smiled Mrs. Warren. "Too often teachers are satisfied with merely telling them things. The way to fix such facts in their minds is to have them actually go through the process of dividing their ribbons into fractions. Get the facts, you wish to teach, to their minds through as many avenues as possible."

"Tomorrow you will wish to teach your class how to write fractions and to recognize the terms numerator and denominator. Use as your motive their desire to keep a written record of the sales at their ribbon counter. Allow them to buy and sell as they did today. Show them how cumbersome it would be to have to write out their fractions each time instead of using the numerals. They will see that the object must first be divided into some number of equal parts and that number must have a place in the fraction. Because it shows the denomination into which the unit has been divided we call it the denominator."

"They must next show the number of equal parts that have been taken. This number we call the numerator. Perhaps they can discover for themselves the proper form for writing fractions. Compare their discoveries with the textbook information and then drill, drill, drill. It's not hard to teach such lessons if you think out each step beforehand and relate it to the steps that have been taken before."

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS

United States Secretarial School

Established 1902

A superior secretarial training school for high school graduates. Complete information on request.

527 Fifth Avenue, New York City

IRVING EDGAR OKANE, Director

Telephone: VANDERBILT 2414

New York School of Secretaries

Enter the Course in January

Accept a Position in April

THREE-MONTH COURSE

342 Madison Avenue, New York

VANDERBILT 4609

V. M. WHEAT

Write for Catalogue

English Primary Boys Engrossed in Natural Science

London, England
Special Correspondence

"DEVISE a mechanism, to set a bell ringing when a customer steps on the mat at the entrance of a shop." That was the problem a couple of boys were endeavoring to solve with the aid of an electric bell, battery and wires when

junction with the practical science lesson. The two subjects of natural science and manual work are thus welded into one. What the pupils are actually applying in the woodwork and metal work rooms.

While differing in details the broad idea underlying these practical science classes is that of a series of problems to be solved. Each child or couple of children will have a sheet of paper giving them first of all instructions as to the performance of two or three experiments, and then a practical problem to solve. The pupils thus receive both guidance and

stimulus. They are both helped and thrown on their own resources.

It is delightful to see the eagerness with which the young experimenters enter into their work. Time to them seems to fly while they are thus occupied. "Is it time to stop already?" they ask when the end of the period arrives. They cannot be got out of the room at the recreational interval, for work, in this case, is as enjoyable as their play. No better testimony to the value of the course of study could be had than that it engrosses all the interest and all the faculties of the pupil, and enlists his whole-hearted attention and energy.

These names and making simple conversation about them, the scrapbooks are being filled with the same sort of pictures. At Thanksgiving and Christmas, we add others suitable to these days, and for this, as well as for the flags, the little Dennison stickers are most convenient.

Various Exhibits

The scrapbooks are kept carefully at school for the various exhibits during the year, but extra sheets are made occasionally to take home to show "Père" and "Mère." In learning the colors a group of toy balloons is drawn by tracing around spoons, and then each balloon is colored as the French color word is learned, these being taken home at once. In one of the current magazines we found a most fascinating colored picture of a little American girl in Paris, playing in the Champs Elysees. It showed us so truly the French "nouveau" (nurse), the funny little carroussel and our beloved balloon-man. This furnished us with many a topic for conversation. Then a zoo was made, by pasting cut-out crepe paper animals on big, stiff sheets of paper, and a little game was devised and played.

The big bright numbers from a large calendar were pasted on squares, and by the end of the year this grade knew them all in French through 15, and could play a game by seeing who would be the first to place the right figure beside its corresponding French word. The days of the week and months of the year, cut from calendars, were put to the same use.

The second grade offered special difficulties at first. They needed amusement, and yet as they could read and write quite well in English, it seemed as if that accomplishment should be made use of in French.

We could find no textbook that seemed just suitable to their needs, so we decided to make one, having sheets of paper, and a little game was devised and played.

Textbook Devised

One page has little empty squares to be colored, others have certain words left out like a puzzle, to be written in by the child. The last page has two large spaces wherein are drawn the French and the American flags.

Both the scrapbook of Grade I and this book of Grade II make interesting showing for any exhibition day.

For the other grades it was an easier matter to find good textbooks, but to teach from these needed some planning and changing, so that each grade's work might fit into the next.

In Grades VII and VIII phonetic drill is given so that the pupils have a really firm rock on which to build for correct pronunciation. The work of Grade VIII is a good deal on life in the French provinces, and they grow

SCHOOLS—United States

Peniel

(Grades 2-8)

Washington, D. C.

Elementary Grades and Kindergarten

Address: PENIEL, 1046 Harvard Street, Washington, D. C. Telephone: Columbia 9329

The Kenmore School

471 Commonwealth Avenue

BOSTON

COEDUCATIONAL

BOARDING AND DAY DEPARTMENTS

Telephone: Kenmore 0457

Girls' High School

Lytham Road, Blackpool

ENGLAND

Principal: MISS J. SMALLPAGE

Large Staff of fully qualified resident Mistresses and visiting Professors. PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION

MILDURA SCHOOL

Torquay—England

Progressive modern education—large, highly qualified staff. Preparations for public examinations. Extensive playing fields. Bathing.

Boards and Day Girls

Boys under 16

Entire charge taken when desired.

CLEAR VIEW SCHOOL

264 South Norwood Hill

London, S. E. 25, England

First Class Modern Education for Girls. Boards & Day Scholars received.

When answering a School or Camp advertisement please mention the Monitor

THE PRINCIPAL

Tel. SYDNEY 2688

French in the Lower Grades

Baltimore, Md.
Special Correspondence

THE work to be done was that of teaching French to eight grades, from the primary up to those preparing for high school—and on only one day a week.

To arrange the lessons so that one grade's work glided easily into the next; to make all the work interesting and yet to accomplish something really worth while required thought and preparation, but now, after several years' experience, we know it can be done; for the results shown at the end of the year, as well as the rapid progress made by pupils after entering high school, have proven it. Happily the teacher had great latitude in the arranging of her own work.

The brotherhood of all nations is the first thing taught as the reason for studying French. Once in the third grade the word "malade" (sick) came into the lesson, and some hesitation was evidenced about learning the word. "The right thought was shown, and a little boy said, 'I think we ought to learn the word because sometime we might be where there were French people crying and saying, 'Je suis malade' (I am sick), and if we knew the word we could help them.'"

A French Family

Then we start with our French family. Knowing a little child's love of pictures, these have been used in profusion. Large sheets of heavy manila paper, bound with white linen tape and rings inserted in the top were thus made into a reading chart. Many beautiful and artistic pictures from advertisements were used for this chart. The first page shows the family from grandfather down to the baby, and almost in one lesson the children learn these names and take turns in representing the various characters.

As soon as he can answer the question "What is this?" each child is given other smaller pictures of the same characters, and starts pasting them into a scrapbook which he calls a house for his family.

At first we tried having the child find and cut out his own pictures at home, but this did not prove to be the best way for us, as some parents had few magazines or wished to preserve them, and a week between each lesson was too long a time, so we always had them cut out and ready beforehand, the pupil doing his own pasting.

The second sheet of the chart shows the rest of our household, the nurse, the maid, the dog, cat, and doll baby. The third page contains groups of these same people, and the fourth the house and all its rooms. An imported paper doll house, the little story of directions written in French, was found in an exclusive bookshop. One copy was purchased and this is used in teaching the names of the rooms and the furniture. The various pieces are cut out, and each child has its turn in pasting them into this doll house. This same book can be used for several grades.

Further on we have pictures of the food and fruits they eat.

During all this time of learning

SCHOOLS—European

Challoner School

12, Queen's Gate, London, S. W. 7

England

For full particulars apply to the Principals, Miss Mallin and Miss E. F. Hope-Wallace.

Girls' High School

Lytham Road, Blackpool

ENGLAND

Principal: MISS J. SMALLPAGE

Large Staff of fully qualified resident Mistresses and visiting Professors. PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION

MILDURA SCHOOL

Torquay—England

Progressive modern education—large, highly qualified staff. Preparations for public examinations. Extensive playing fields. Bathing.

Boards and Day Girls

Boys under 16

Entire charge taken when desired.

CLEAR VIEW SCHOOL

264 South Norwood Hill

London, S. E. 25, England

First Class Modern Education for Girls. Boards & Day Scholars received.

When answering a School or Camp advertisement please mention the Monitor

THE PRINCIPAL

Tel. SYDNEY 2688

THE PRINCIPAL

Tel. SYDNEY 2688

French in the Lower Grades

Baltimore, Md.
Special Correspondence

THE work to be done was that of teaching French to eight grades, from the primary up to those preparing for high school—and on only one day a week.

To arrange the lessons so that one grade's work glided easily into the next; to make all the work interesting and yet to accomplish something really worth while required thought and preparation, but now, after several years' experience, we know it can be done; for the results shown at the end of the year, as well as the rapid progress made by pupils after entering high school, have proven it. Happily the teacher had great latitude in the arranging of her own work.

The brotherhood of all nations is the first thing taught as the reason for studying French. Once in the third grade the word "malade" (sick) came into the lesson, and some hesitation was evidenced about learning the word. "The right thought was shown, and a little boy said, 'I think we ought to learn the word because sometime we might be where there were French people crying and saying, 'Je suis malade' (I am sick), and if we knew the word we could help them.'"

A French Family

Then we start with our French family. Knowing a little child's love of pictures, these have been used in profusion. Large sheets of heavy manila paper, bound with white linen tape and rings inserted in the top were thus made into a reading chart. Many beautiful and artistic pictures from advertisements were used for this chart. The first page shows the family from grandfather down to the baby, and almost in one lesson the children learn these names and take turns in representing the various characters.

As soon as he can answer the question "What is this?" each child is given other smaller pictures of the same characters, and starts pasting them into a scrapbook which he calls a house for his family.

At first we tried having the child find and cut out his own pictures at home, but this did not prove to be the best way for us, as some parents had few magazines or wished to preserve them, and a week between each lesson was too long a time, so we always had them cut out and ready beforehand, the pupil doing his own pasting.

The second sheet of the chart shows the rest of our household, the nurse, the maid, the dog, cat, and doll baby. The third page contains groups of these same people, and the fourth the house and all its rooms. An imported paper doll house, the little story of directions written in French, was found in an exclusive bookshop. One copy was purchased and this is used in teaching the names of the rooms and the furniture. The various pieces are cut out, and each child has its turn in pasting them into this doll house. This same book can be used for several grades.

Further on we have pictures of the food and fruits they eat.

During all this time of learning

SCHOOLS—United States

Peniel

(Grades 2-8)

Washington, D. C.

Elementary Grades and Kindergarten

Address: PENIEL, 1046 Harvard Street, Washington, D. C. Telephone: Columbia 9329

The Kenmore School

471 Commonwealth Avenue

BOSTON

COEDUCATIONAL

BOARDING AND DAY DEPARTMENTS

Telephone: Kenmore 0457

Girls' High School

Lytham Road, Blackpool

ENGLAND

Principal: MISS J. SMALLPAGE

Large Staff of fully qualified resident Mistresses and visiting Professors. PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION

MILDURA SCHOOL

Torquay—England

Progressive modern education—large, highly qualified staff. Preparations for public examinations. Extensive playing fields. Bathing.

Boards and Day Girls

Boys under 16

Entire charge taken when desired.

CLEAR VIEW SCHOOL

264 South Norwood Hill

London, S. E. 25, England

First Class Modern Education for Girls. Boards & Day Scholars received.

When answering a School or Camp advertisement please mention the Monitor

THE PRINCIPAL

Tel. SYDNEY 2688

most enthusiastic over peasant costumes, caps, etc. All the grades are taught songs, games, and dramatization. These are used at least once a year in combined work; for instance, last year Grade VI had been reading the French version of "Jack and the Beanstalk." This was arranged for dramatization by the teacher, extra songs and dances being introduced as well. Under the supervision of the drawing teacher, the pupils made their own scenery. Large folding screens were covered with sheets of brown paper, on which were drawn in bold relief the walls and doors of cottage and castle. A packing box, on which was tacked paper representing red bricks, served as the oven; a very tall step ladder trimmed with green cambric, to which was fastened large green paper leaves and real string beans, made a very realistic beanstalk. A toy cow that moored most plaintively caused much merriment to both players and audience.

All the other teachers correlate with the French in any way they can, the music teacher with the songs, the dancing teacher with folk dancing, and the literature teacher in reading and compositions. The article, "Le Quatorze Juillet," which appeared on the children's page of The Christian Science Monitor, was given as an English lesson in composition, and the best one was read at the time the last French play was given.

We have greatly appreciated The Christian Science Monitor for its articles about the French people. We followed the goats in Paris; visited Guignol's Theater that we too might cry "Le Viol!" and help our little French friends; attended the fête of "La Marianne" and the one in Bracieux; and loved Madame Dufour; all through the fascinating pen pictures The Christian Science Monitor gave us of these gay and lovable people.

The Use of Prizes

Two interesting examples of the use of prizes to stimulate pupils to apply themselves more diligently to their studies are contained in reports from the high schools of Decatur, Ill., and Barre, Vt. In the former city many honors are open to those standing high in their classes or doing well in work closely allied with the school. A gold pin is awarded to all who maintain an average of 94 through three years and the best student receives a scholarship at James Milliken University. In addition there are prizes of money for the best essays on a patriotic theme, for the best short stories and for excellence in applied design. By gift of the Decatur Bar Association there are now added to the list three prizes of \$20, \$10 and \$5 for general excellence in debating.

In Barre, the high school alumni association presents an emblem pin each year to every student in the school who attains a scholastic record of 90 per cent or more in his studies as a whole. It is a yearly award and each year stands by itself. Every emblem is returned by the student on the morning that the next regular award is to be made, and whether or not it is returned to him depends upon his record.

SCHOOLS—United States

THORPE

Boys Under Fifteen years

Semi-Military

Only Protestants

Address Adjutant's Office

Lake Forest, Illinois

BERKELEY HALL

JUNIOR SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN

Day school for girls and boys. Boarding houses in connection. Telephone 7847

2211 Fourth Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

SCHOOLS—United States

Peniel

(Grades 2-8)

Washington, D. C.

Elementary Grades and Kindergarten

Address: PENIEL, 1046 Harvard Street, Washington, D. C. Telephone: Columbia 9329

The Kenmore School

471 Commonwealth Avenue

BOSTON

COEDUCATIONAL

BOARDING AND DAY DEPARTMENTS

Telephone: Kenmore 0457

Girls' High School

Lytham Road, Blackpool

ENGLAND

Principal: MISS J. SMALLPAGE

Large Staff of fully qualified resident Mistresses and visiting Professors. PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION

MILDURA SCHOOL

Torquay—England

Progressive modern education—large, highly qualified staff. Preparations for public examinations. Extensive playing fields. Bathing.

Boards and Day Girls

Boys under 16

Entire charge taken when desired.

CLEAR VIEW SCHOOL

264 South Norwood Hill

London, S. E. 25, England

First Class Modern Education for Girls. Boards & Day Scholars received.

When answering a School or Camp advertisement please mention the Monitor

THE PRINCIPAL

Tel. SYDNEY 2688

THE PRINCIPAL

Tel. SYDNEY 2688

St. Moritz Toboggan and Bobsleigh Run Is Over Three Miles in Length

On Course at Grindelwald a Tremendous Speed May Be Attained, While Mountain Railway Carries Riders Back

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Dec. 27 (By Northern News Service).—Most people who had the good fortune to experience hard winters in their youth, remember with joy the delights of descending snow-covered hills on improvised toboggans. The nature of the countryside was such, however, that a "run" of any great distance was impossible; it was mostly a case of a few hundred feet downhill, then a drag uphill, then down again, and so on. In Switzerland there are runs of over a mile, with wonderfully banked curves, and little, exciting jumps, and everything to please and thrill the tobogganer.

The toboggan is no modern invention in Switzerland, any more than it is in Canada and the United States. The Swiss peasants have used toboggans in winter from time immemorial, and it has been termed, in modern parlance, their "taxi". Tobogganing as a form of sport, however, seems to have been introduced into Switzerland by that well-known English essayist, John Addington Symonds, who was a close friend of Robert Louis Stevenson, and who, having to spend a winter in the Swiss mountains conceived the idea of passing the time away by getting up toboggan races among the inhabitants of Davos Platz. The primitive type of Swiss toboggan then in use, was adopted for the purpose, and the first course was over the road from Davos to Klosters, which is steep all the way, and is one of the finest natural coasting runs in Switzerland. It may have been Symonds who taught Stevenson the art, for we know that he tobogganed, and delighted in doing so by moonlight!

A Premier Winter Sport From this small beginning the sport has grown and flourished, until today it is one of the premier winter sports in Switzerland, having many adherents among all who skate or ski, and among some who do neither, while quite a revolution has occurred in construction of both course and vehicle.

There are two distinct kinds of vehicles—the toboggan and the bobsleigh, and each has its own following and often its own course. There are toboggan clubs, with strictly defined rules and regulations, and there are bobsleigh clubs, with similarly strict rules and regulations, and the use of either has become quite a fine art. The toboggan, for one, is a skeleton frame, is a foot or so in depth, has grooved runners, which give it extra speed, and is raced in two positions, sitting and prone, the latter the more popular with experts; in both cases it is steered with the hands and the feet are used as brakes, special "tipped" boots sometimes being worn for the purpose. The bobsleigh is a more intricate machine, having a special mechanical steering apparatus and brake, and it may accommodate as many as half a dozen people, though there are small ones, for two or three persons only. The steering gear is well-nigh perfect, as it needs to be, and the brakes are exceedingly powerful. The most improved type of bobsleigh has a sliding-seat, on ball-bearings, to give the sleigh an impetus with a forward and backward movement, and thus enable the proper position to be adopted in racing.

Many Toboggan Runs The opportunities in Switzerland for both bobsleighbing and tobogganing are legion. Every road and slope in every winter sports center, generally speaking, is fit for it. But while it is permissible to use the public roads for the purpose, considerable care must be exercised when thereon. Prepared "runs" exist, in large numbers, these being graded—for beginners, for those who have reached a moderate proficiency, and racing tracks, for experts only.

The latter are, in many cases, absolute feats of engineering—their sharp curves being banked up like a motorcycle racing track—the famous Cresta run, at St. Moritz, being outstanding in this respect. It is three-quarters of a mile in length, has a drop of 514 feet, and every variety of

curve—from the most gentle to the sharpest corner, is to be found in it. The Cresta is a toboggan run, and may be utilized by tobogganers only, and the season on it, during which a number of famous cups are competed for

annually, is brought to an end with the Derby of tobogganing, the Grand National, which has come to be a great international gathering. St. Moritz also has a famous bobsleigh run, a mile long, with many exciting curves, but it is quite overshadowed by the great run at the popular resort of Grindelwald, in the Bernese Oberland, which is no less than three miles long, and on which, in places, a tremendous speed is attained. Here a mountain railway carries rider and sleigh up the slope again.

Wengen, Villars, St. Cergue, Murren, Klosters, Lenk, Gstaad, and Engelberg are all good tobogganing centers, and most of them possess bobsleigh runs.

Switzerland Displays Profusion of Winter Sports



General View of the Luge Run

Typical Tobogganing and Bobsleighbing Conditions of the Swiss Countryside.

STORING ENDS STORMY SESSION

Railway Program Discussed, and Plan for Old-Age Insurance

CHRISTIANIA, Dec. 28 (Special Correspondence).—The autumn session of the Storting, which has been very tempestuous, has just ended. Many important questions on the session's agenda have been postponed to next year.

A series of the issues that have occupied the time of the Storting representatives have caused much public comment and criticism. Among these is the adoption of a railway program that provides for the railway construction of the Nation for about a generation. The cost of this work is estimated at approximately 500,000,000 kroner. It must be remembered, however, that the plan can be carried out according to the economic status of the country, and that the premise is that the money which will be borrowed yearly for this purpose shall not exceed the interest on the Government debt.

An insurance bill has been passed

providing for old-age insurance. Revenue to take care of this insurance will be drawn from taxation. This measure met with strong opposition. Those who opposed it for economic reasons have been assured that it will not be put into force before the affairs of the country permit. It has been said that these two measures are "drafts on the future" and that they, as such, express trust in the future of the country and belief in an economic reconstruction.

The Storting, moreover, has enacted a series of measures aiming at reconstruction of the public finances. One of these is a law which provides that communities which are in financial difficulties be put under public administration. This may mean an encroachment on the self-government of communities. The law passed before the dissolution of the Storting provides that when a creditor declines to receive payment in bank notes for debt

contract which contains a gold clause, the debtor may claim the payment to be postponed as long as the Norges Bank is exempted from redeeming bank notes with gold. During this time the debtor pays 4 per cent interest. When the Storting convenes again, a month from now, it will have to face the biggest task it has ever had—that of making a budget which will hold.

W. H. Patterson
General Insurance
Representing
SHELLEY & CO.
Columbia Building
Gen. Agents-Manager
PHONES
Office—Main 4008
Residence—Sunset 9477

GOOD SHOES
Men, Women and Children
HOYT SHOE CO.
1402 Third Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Johnston, Jarvis & Co.
Certified Public Accountants
L. C. Smith Building
SEATTLE

PACIFIC COAST
COAL COMPANY
Wholesale & Retail
MAIN 5080 SEATTLE

BOWER'S
Quality Shoe Repairing
Our standard 1. Quality right. Workmanship right. Price right—and full satisfaction.
216 Union St. SEATTLE Main 6218

Grady Elliott 3303
Portraits of Quality
REALTY SHOP No. 212
1015 Second Ave.
Seattle

CARMAN
Presents
Authentic Modes for Autumn and Winter
In Wraps, Suits, Gowns, Frocks, Blouses, Millinery
NEW CARMAN SHOP
Fifth Avenue at Pine Street
SEATTLE

Red Top Cab Co.
Offer you Lowest Rates. New Cars fully insured and equipped with latest printing meters. When in Seattle call us for any kind of information. It will be gladly furnished. We are fully equipped to deliver special cars. Sightseeing and Taxicab Service.

Red Top Cab Co.
SEATTLE
Call Eliot 5900

A Very Popular Version of
THE WINDSOR CHAIR
is pictured—a featured value at \$17.50 (for Chair or Rocker)
The beautifully modeled saddle seat of this particular chair is cut from a solid slab of mahogany. The turnings are of birch, the bendings are of elm or maple, mahogany being too brittle for these parts. Workmanship and finish throughout are of the best.

—Fourth Floor—
FREDERICK & NELSON
SEATTLE, WASH.



TWILIGHT TALES

A Clothesline in the Sky

WHEN Jane had gone to New York with her mother to pay a visit, she had observed an interesting way of hanging out clothes

to dry. Looking out of the window of the train, she had seen a street of high houses, and the clotheslines were stretched between the houses and the clothes hung out to dry way up in the air. When Jane asked her mother about it, she learned that these houses did not have back yards big enough to hang out the clothes, like the back yards at home, so the people who lived in them hung out their clothes in this surprising way. And her mother also explained that the people hung out their clothes in the same way that Jane's father hung out the flag at home, on the flagpole that stuck out over the street from the front window of the attic playroom. Jane knew how that was done, for sometimes her father let her help when he put out the flag. Jane's father's house, you see, had a lot of back yard, but not much front yard, so the flagpole was part of the house instead of standing up by itself. So Jane and her mother paid their visit and came home again.

Now, a few afternoons after they had come home, Jane was playing in the attic and her mother was getting ready to have company at afternoon tea—oh, quite a lot of company, for she belonged to a club and every once in a while each member gave a party for all the other members. Jane wasn't invited to the party, so she played in the attic. And after a time it occurred to her that it would be a fine chance to wash clothes for her doll family. Usually she washed clothes for the doll family in summer, and hung them on a line in the back yard, but in winter it was too cold to do that. So she got her small washtub and washed her doll Mary's clothes, and her doll Susan's clothes, and her doll Katie's clothes, and finally she took off all her doll John's clothes, and put him to bed while she washed his clothes, too. When she had got all the clothes washed, she opened the attic window a bit, and fastened the clothes with her toy clothespins to the cord that fastened up when he put out the flag, and pulled on the cord, and the clothes went out in a line to the end of the flagpole. And there

they waved above the street, just the way she had seen the clothes waving between the high houses, when she had looked out of the railway train. And that is how it happened that, when the people began to arrive for her mother's party, somebody said how prettily the house had been decorated. And Jane's mother said what did she mean? And somebody said to go outside and look. So Jane's mother went outside and looked, and then she came up in the attic and explained to Jane that the flagpoles were intended for flags and not for laundry. And Jane took in the wash, and dried it on a line in the kitchen.

CALCUTTA EMBARKS ON DOCK EXTENSION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11 (Special Correspondence).—There is at present a curious contrast between the finances of the Government of India and of the provincial governments, which are all desperately straitened, and the finances of individual companies or of the general body of industry resident in or near Calcutta. While the governments are thrown into consternation and button up their coats hastily at the hint of a demand for a few lakhs, Calcutta is embarking on undertaking after undertaking, costing crores of rupees without any difficulty or any particular excitement among the ratepayers.

Enormous works are being carried out in connection with St. George's docks, but there is never a suggestion that the port will be unable to find the money. Again, the new waterworks scheme, which will provide Calcutta with 11,000,000 gallons of water per hour will cost 15,000,000 rupees, but outside municipal officers no one seems aware that the work has actually begun, or of the magnitude of the operations involved.

We Appreciate the Patronage
Received from the
Readers of This Publication
SUPPLY LAUNDRY CO.
SEATTLE Phone Capitol 0300

BRUNSWICK
PHONOGRAPHS
and RECORDS
Convenient Terms
SHEET MUSIC
The Melody Shop
HAROLD WEEKS
Seattle's Exclusive Brunswick Store
SECOND AND UNION SEATTLE, WASH.

RELIABLE TRANSFER
AND STORAGE CO.
Household Goods and Baggage
Moved, Packed and Stored.
GENERAL TRANSFER BUSINESS
610 First Ave. Telephone Elliott 0625-1819
SEATTLE

CLEARANCE
on all
Ready to Wear
at
The Gray Shoppe
216 PINE STREET SEATTLE

Macintosh Lumber Co.
Houses Planned—Financed—Built
1033 Jackson Street Phone Beacon 0027
WHOLESALE OFFICE
FOR THE
CONTRACTOR,
SHIPBUILDER and
MANUFACTURER.
5538 WHITE-HENRY-STUART BLDG.,
SEATTLE
Hilott 4415

Quality Clothes
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR
CHEASTY'S
Second Ave. at Seneca St., Seattle

Bush & Lane
Victor and
Farrand Pianos
Victrola
Brunswick and
Bush & Lane
Phonographs
Victor and Brunswick Records.
Holtan Band Instruments
Sheet Music, etc.
Bush & Lane Piano Co.
"Everything Pertaining to Music"
East 45th and Brooklyn Ave.
SEATTLE
H. T. CAMPBELL, Manager

SEABOARD
NATIONAL BANK
of SEATTLE

THE first and possibly the most important alliance a business man forms is with his bank. Customers will find in the personal interested service this bank is prepared to render a tangible asset to their business affairs.

The Grote-Rankin Co. Announce Their
January Clearance Sale
of
Women's Coats and Dresses
To Begin Monday, January 14th

Four Outstanding Groups have been arranged. Priced:
\$9.85 \$13.85 \$19.85 \$23.85
Evening Wraps and Evening Dresses at Half Price
THE GROTE-RANKIN CO.
OTTO F. KEGEL, President
SEATTLE

PUGET SOUND CITIES TO ATTRACT TOURISTS

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 2 (Special Correspondence).—Heavy advertising of the attractions of American and Canadian cities located on the Puget Sound in order to attract tourists was decided upon at a meeting of the publicity men of Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma and Bellingham held recently. It was agreed that Puget Sound cities on both sides of the border having similar attractions and climatic conditions, as well as an agreement as to interchange of tourists, could join in a spectacular campaign designed to start the people of California and other states traveling in this direction.

Vancouver, which recently undertook to raise a \$100,000 publicity fund, will participate heavily in the proposed advertising scheme. It is estimated that during 1923 the tourist traffic was worth \$24,000,000 to British Columbia and a largely increased movement is expected during 1924.

PORTLAND COMMUNITY CHEST
PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 4 (Special Correspondence).—Portland's Community Chest fund campaign for the current year has been closed definitely with a total pledged of approximately \$600,000. The goal sought was \$650,000. The total of subscriptions this year is about \$2,000, as against \$5,000 made last year.

FRANK J. VICTOR Inc.
DIAMONDS
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
122 Second Avenue
SEATTLE

MARK THIS!
Men of the Northwest know that Fahey-Brockman is the right place to buy clothes. Our permanent low price policy makes for quick turnover and economy in merchandising.
Fahey-Brockman
Seattle Portland

"Exide" BATTERIES
The life of a battery depends upon two things:
1. The quality of the battery.
2. The care of the battery.
An Exide lasts longer than an ordinary battery—that's why it is called "The Long Life Battery."
Our service makes it possible to extend the life of any make of battery.
Northern Electric Co.
419 E. Pike, Cor. Summit, Seattle

ON RATE OF DIVIDEND HAS NOT BEEN LESS THAN 6% ON SAVINGS
We Give You
State Supervision,
Good Earnings,
With Safety
And a service that is sure to please you—the kind that you are glad to recommend to your friends.
Money received on or before the 5th of the month earns from the first.
\$1 to \$5000 accepted
SEATTLE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
909 3rd AVE.

INSURANCE
N. H. STANTZMAN, Insurance Dept.
Fire, Auto, Plate Glass
EXETER INVESTMENT CO.
558 Dexter Horton Bldg. Elliott 5887

FRANK H. FOWLER
ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER
1721 L. C. Smith Bldg., SEATTLE
ELLIOTT 1094

Minnie Alice Osberg
Soprano
Teacher of Singing
304 Montclair Building - Seattle
Res. Phone Capitol 2355

Damiger Fur Co.
307 PINE ST.
SEATTLE

A-1 Dye Works
SEATTLE
Cleaning—Repairing—Alterations
CALL AND DELIVERY
Rugs Renovated Phone Cap. 5117 Hats Reblocked

REAL ESTATE
ESTABLISHED 1888
JOHN HANSEN & CO.
607 SECOND AVE.
SEATTLE
MORTGAGE LOANS

Aileen Gor
Shop for Women
Announcing the arrival of Early Spring Modes.
Your inspection cordially invited.
1522 SECOND AVENUE, SEATTLE

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Théophile Alexandre Steinlen

I WAS looking over a London Times the other day—to be exact, The Times for Dec. 12—when I was surprised to come upon a notice of the passing away of Théophile Alexandre Steinlen. I was surprised because in no American paper for that date, or since, that I have happened to see has there been any reference to an event surely of importance to everybody with the slightest interest in art. Steinlen was a great artist; for a time he was also the popular artist that the great artist often is not; and his loss is no small one to art, above all to the art of illustration.

He was identified in the beginning with a little group of four who gave French illustration distinction and were a strong influence in the Paris of the nineties, a period apt to be associated wholly with London, though it was from Paris that many of the Englishmen now so much written about derived their inspiration and their method. Certainly, the London artists and critics who had a habit of meeting early every May in Paris for the Salon were sure, before their return, to go to the rounds of the Palais Royal, the Odéon and the Quai; in search of the latest illustrations and posters of Willette, Forain, Louis Le Grand and, above all, Steinlen. They held it almost as much of a sacred duty as to see the work of the painters and sculptors in the "New" Salon, and usually more of a pleasure.

In the Nineties

It was the *Courrier Français* that gave the French illustrators of the last decade of the last century their chief chance. However it may be criticized for much of its policy, there can be only praise for the way it opened its pages to men of distinct originality who were still at the outset of their career. As a rule, the more character the young artist puts into his work, the reader is the average editor to fight shy of it. Jules Roques, at the time editor of the *Courrier Français*, encouraged character wherever he could find it. He was liberal enough to go abroad in its pursuit, and anyone who lived in London during the nineties and shared its artistic and literary life will remember how often he crossed the Channel and the success it meant even to men like Beardsley and Phil May to be asked to contribute to his paper.

The Times says it was the Chat Noir that "discovered" Steinlen. But Gill Blas illustrated first brought him a wide reputation, while his posters spread it still further and showed perhaps better the full scope of his genius. The poster was then in its prime. Most of the distinguished French illustrators, many of the distinguished French painters were making posters, giving color and gaiety to the Paris kiosques and bookshops, theaters and cafés chantants, but never defying street and countryside with the huge unsightly billboards that are now our pride. As one looks back to the memorable designs, as eagerly collected as the illustrated books of the day, none stands out with greater power to tell its tale—and beauty—beauty of line and form than Steinlen's for Nestlé's milk. For it was a design that did tell, which is the principal end of a poster wherever it may be hung; the treatment was appropriate to its subject, the composition was superbly balanced, and nobody has ever surpassed Steinlen in his knowledge of the cat and his rendering of its grace and charm.

Master of His Mediums

He worked for other papers, he made other posters, he illustrated books, none more successfully than Aristide Bruant's "Dans la Rue," for none gave him motives more after his heart. What appealed to Steinlen more than anything else was the life of Paris, its crowded streets, its innumerable types. He understood the people, rejoiced in their humor, their wit, their irony, felt with them in their poverty, their revolt, their despair. This is why the men and women in his drawings live, are real people of flesh and blood who move one to laughter or to tears. And he was an accomplished draftsman, master of every medium he used, an artist through and through.

Indeed, of the four of this little group, he was unquestionably the most genuine artist and the greatest. Willette, with his Pierrots, was deliberately artificial, fantastic. Louis Le Grand was the most brilliant, and who can say what still finer work he might have done had he not devoted himself so entirely else to a hazy side of life as at last to become obsessed by it; and as artificial in one way as Willette in another. Forain, who, with Le Grand, seemed for long conscious of life only in its vulgar and vicious phases, and who in his technique re-echoed Daumier, presently began to turn to the Scriptures for new motives and to Rembrandt for new methods. But though he thus reached a different and larger public, this later work strikes one as forced and insincere and technically is not to be compared to Steinlen's. Steinlen towers over the group, though I am not sure whether another of his contemporaries will not eventually, as humorist and master of line, hold a still higher place. Caren D'Ache was Steinlen's equal as a draftsman and his eye was as keen for character, for type, even if he was less human in his sympathy. When the work of these men can be studied in the just perspective that time alone supplies, it is possible that to Caren D'Ache the highest honors may be awarded.

Steinlen was as surely one of the

victims of the war as it he had perished in the trenches. Like all artists with eyes to see and deep feeling for what they see, he was crushed, stunned, by the horrors at the front and at home. He was too moved to turn them into material for his art. Numbers of artists went to the front. The different governments realized the value of their record, could they make it. And they could not. Because war is a horribly heart-rending, the true artist could do nothing with it—the reason why most of the drawings and paintings brought back are trivial and must be counted failures. Steinlen's war lithographs undoubtedly were, and they are the last work of his I know of. His working life may be said to have ceased with the war.

But even in his failures he was an artist to the end. Willette took to politics, tried to play the ward politician, and disappeared as an artist. Louis Le Grand struck the same note until he grew monotonous and all but faded out of sight. Forain gave up being the social satirist for subjects more popular, and he was made an Academician. And Steinlen? Let me quote the London Times: "While Forain is today a member of the French Academy, Steinlen, who sought by his drawings to excite sympathy for the poor and the afflicted, has left 30 francs to defray the cost of his funeral expenses."

But I, for one, am convinced that the future is more likely to reverse than to confirm the verdict of the present.

National Traits Seen in Swiss Art

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Dec. 21

THE history of art shows us that, with the exception of a few extraordinarily productive periods, it takes a country a long time to produce a great artist. In England we have had Hogarth, and the batch of fashionable portrait painters of the eighteenth century whose fame probably exceeds, by a handsome margin, the extent of their achievement. Then we produced old Crome, Bonington and Constable. Since that day there has been no great name in serious pictorial art. The Pre-Raphaelites enjoyed their brief span of inartistic glory. Turner is denied by many a place of honor among artists of Constable's standing; in short, judged by the criterion of European achievement we have not a great deal to show, in spite of an immense output.

If we turn our attention to contemporary painting, we may survey the field with the satisfaction of fair hopes, but not of accomplished performance. It is therefore interesting to find that so small a country as Switzerland can boast of a nationally characteristic art, and that one of her citizens has at any rate a fair claim to be represented in a collection of modern European art. His name is Ferdinand Hodler. He has spent most of his life in Geneva, although he has traveled and worked in Paris and in Spain and is a native of Berne. The native towns of Swiss artists are a matter of some importance, because Switzerland is composed of three very distinct elements, German, French, and Italian.

And in this combination of alien influence with a marked national individuality lies the peculiarity of Swiss art and the curious position which it occupies in the history of modern European painting. Switzerland is a country in which most natives are bilingual. Its position makes access to Germany, France and Italy cheap and easy, and, owing to the wealth of its many visitors, a large number of international art dealers have exhibited there important works by prominent artists of the adjoining countries. The student in Switzerland has therefore had, and still has, unique opportunities for keeping abreast of modern movements in painting. The invasion of the foreigner and the nature of the country have, however, tended to stress the national consciousness of the inhabitants, and their marked individuality must account for the fact that the profoundest movement in painting during the last half century, impressionism, has not only failed to take root there, but has scarcely found the normal echo which was to be expected.

All these reflections, though they are generalizations on the nature of Swiss art, are true in a marked degree of the most distinguished painter of Switzerland, Ferdinand Hodler, to whom reference has already been made. His clear outline and his emphasis on pure draughtsmanship suffice to stress the difference between his work and that of contemporary French artists. Like them he uses a light palette, but instead of the fluid landscapes which we associate with the names of Renoir and Manet, he applies his pigment to his canvas in well-defined patches, as in his large fresco compositions.

In the absence of illustrations it is useless to give a catalogue of the numerous followers and imitators the personality of Hodler called forth. The curious fact is that even those whose artistic evolution was not influenced by him all instinctively rejected impressionism. On the other



"La Loge," by Renoir

Reproduced by permission of Durand-Ruel

hand, no sooner had Paris given Cubism to the world than Switzerland followed its example in profusion and confusion.

The explanation must again be found in the national character. Cubism was a vigorous protest against a movement which was in danger of becoming sentimental. The Cubists wanted to probe into the depths of the 'simplification' of three-dimensional form. They wanted to discover, as it were, a formula for all plastic objects, and they invented a new method of analyzing the structure of visual phenomena. There is something essentially masculine about their efforts. All the frills of pretty outlines and soft rounded forms were rejected; the essential structure was to them all important.

It is therefore quite intelligible that the Swiss, a people bred in the mountains, in the face of the most profound manifestations of the structure of the visible world, took readily to Cubistic art. Paris has shown the world that Cubism is not merely an absurd fashion, but, though not an end in itself, a very useful discipline to art in a transitional period and to artists in their adolescence. Switzerland today is in such a process of transition, and though there are as yet no apples on the tree of their art, there is no doubt that it will bear fruit.

J. HOLROYD-REECE

Svabinsky, Exponent of Czechoslovak Art

Prague, Dec. 17

Special Correspondence

CZECHOSLOVAKIA will be long indebted to Max Svabinsky. For 30 years he has been before the public eye as an artist of national value. His fame came in on the crest of the Republic, well-ripened for its honor by years of appreciation.

Svabinsky has not only spread his canvases with harvest scenes and his engravings with exquisitely executed figures; he has not only run from the delectable scenery of his own country to the shadows of difficult interiors; he has painted the great national heroes of the new Republic. Scarcely a name has been omitted in the long line of men who are molding the national temper and culture or who have contributed to its growth.

An exhibition of Svabinsky's paintings and etchings is being held in Prague. The Christian Science Monitor

correspondent made a series of pencil observations on the pictures which most interested him. They run something like this: "wealth of tone," "blue and rich green," "photographic," "like Burne-Jones and Rossetti," "Pre-Raphaelite school," "he sees his women thick and wide," "superb studies, powerful and intriguing," "attempts nothing he cannot do—sureness, precision," "gets youth by measure of his art, not through feelings," "tremendously acute and studied art," "piercing exactness, cold precision, unyielding discernment of character," "no joy.... Perhaps these jottings are contradictory, but they are selected at random from the marginal notes on the catalogue.

Svabinsky was a student of Josef Mates, who is considered as the father of Czech art. In the nineteenth century there followed two generations of art; the first worked around the creation of the Czech National Theater, and the second was formed in 1887. From this latter so-called Mates Society, named in honor of the old master, came two men—Jan Preisler and Antonin Slavicek, who are no longer here, and Max Svabinsky.

Svabinsky studied in Prague and traveled afterward in France, Germany, Holland and Belgium. His first work of importance was two wall paintings for the Land Bank in Prague, in 1896. In 1897 came his first portrait studies of note, which included one of Maurice Maeterlinck. From that time on he has become increasingly popular. No subject seems to weary him, and he can turn from an etched portrait to some mythological theme or do a right-about-face in arm oils.

The picture at the exhibition, out of all the 300 shown, which seemed most appealing and perhaps least Svabinsky-ish, was that of a rather sweet-faced peasant girl sitting thinking on a knoll. The country runs sweeping away and heather and toadstools scramble about her feet. It is called "Chudy kraj."

But Svabinsky is more likely to be remembered by posterity for the cold mastery of his studies of Thomas G. Masaryk and other famous Czechs than for the simple delicacy of his wind-blown girl on a hillock.

W. J. Gardner Co. PICTURE SHOP

Paintings, Engravings, Etchings, Water Colors, Mezzotints, Carbons, Gravures, Photographs, Artistic Picture Framing, Fine Mirrors.

498 Boylston Street, Boston

Telephone: Cleveland 1787

WORKS OF ART

FRANK PARTRIDGE

No. 6 West 56th Street

NEW YORK

26 King St., St. James

LONDON, S. W.

CRESCENT

"SPOKANE'S GREATEST STORE"

Swedish Arts and Crafts

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Dec. 17

IN ENGLAND the term "arts and crafts" has a special connotation which is not shared, apparently, by the Swedish. The more ribald among us apply the term to almost any article of domestic ornamentation or furnishing of which the price is so very much too high for the standard of workmanship that we are thus fully assured that the article is hand-made. There is no more popular, nor, at the present moment, more effective way of condemning a piece of terra-cotta-colored cloth, so loosely woven as to be both draughty and transparent, than to call it "arts-and-crafts-y." Such has been the unfortunate result of the amateurish efforts of those who have followed the teaching of William Morris only in order to amuse themselves, and whose chief ambition seems to be that their work should look even more hand-made, if possible, than it actually is. Even the best work is at a disadvantage from the prejudicial nature of this term, which certainly did not start life as an opprobrious label. In fact, the revived arts of hand weaving and hand dyeing in this country are being steadily strangled by being classed with products well known to be commercially "impossible."

Sweden More Fortunate

Yes, Sweden appears to be more fortunate. She is shortly to show England an exhibition of her pictures, and, in the meantime, at a small, unpretentious but extremely satisfactory exhibition at Gieve's Gallery in Old Bond Street, is showing her what she means by "arts and crafts." In a foreword to the catalogue, the organizer reminds us of some of the points which are in danger of being forgotten by those who regard "arts and crafts" merely as a suitable and educational subject for experiments by women's institutes in Surrey villages: "To make beautiful objects, ornamental as well as useful, has been considered a worthy occupation by the men and women of all nations, in all lands and at all times. Small as the present exhibition is, it may yet be trusted to convey an impression both of what Sweden produces in a limited number of handicrafts, and of those national characteristics which speak their own language, silently and eloquently."

The most eloquent national characteristic appears to be efficiency. There is no sign of the slipshod workmanship associated with the raw efforts of those who regard handicrafts as an uplifting recreation, an alternative to an interest in the Girl Guide movement. Not that such efforts are to be deprecated; but they cannot, like this Swedish exhibition, be regarded absolutely as art. For we realize that everything in Gieve's Gallery is hand-made, not because of any lack of precision in the workmanship, but because it is much too delicately and beautifully wrought to be the product of machinery. Craftsmanship could go no farther than the engraved glass from Orreforsbruk, the carved ivory and beaten silver by Märta of Ekenstam, or the silver by the K. Anderson Company of Stockholm, jewelers to H. M. the King of Sweden. The wall hangings and embroideries, too, are examples of patience and dexterity.

Imaginative Design

Imaginative design is another prominent national characteristic. Of this the carpets by Miss Amell Fjæstad are noteworthy examples. The striking "oblong carpet, in relief with blue anemones," has aroused a great deal of interest. It consists of a patchwork ground, in which the blue of the anemones is very delicate and delightful, largely covered with thick tufts of a kind of lichenous growth. Probably the only member of the household who would approve of it as a wall-hanging is it rather too bizarre. The two wall-hangings woven to de-

signs by G. A. Fjæstad are quite delightful. The half pattern, half picture of swirling water in one case, and snow-laden trees in the other, are novel to English eyes, and make a strong appeal, while the way the work has been carried out is wholly admirable. Delightful, too, are the woodcuts by Mrs. K. Maria Fjæstad, though we should hardly regard them as "arts and crafts," and certainly should not so regard the miniatures by Mrs. Carl Wilhelmsson and Mrs. Lisa Bianchini.

The silver and ivory work by Märta of Ekenstam, commented upon previously for its workmanship, is particularly good in design. The two large standard lamps have been admired by all who have seen them, and very rightly so. They are massive, but graceful, uncommon but not at all outré. A chairman's hammer in silver and ivory is simple and unobtrusive, but of particularly compact design, and so is an oblong box. A silver-gilt cup and a large bowl are the most noteworthy exhibits by K. Anderson, the royal jeweler. The first is particularly elaborate, and its shape and ornamentation are far more imaginative than the work of the best English jewelers and in impeccable taste. The engraved glass from Orreforsbruk is beautifully graceful, especially a very slender long-necked decanter.

Bombay Art School Has New Indian Room

Bombay, India, Dec. 1

Special Correspondence

SIR GEORGE LLOYD, the Governor of Bombay, has done or tried to do for Indian art, within the limits of his jurisdiction, what Lord Curzon did for Indian archaeology. His Excellency's protection of the higher efforts of the Bombay Art School has been productive of fine results; the direct development of the school in the direction of higher art is mainly due to him. It is not a little humiliating for Indians to reflect that the only man who has perceived, supported and fostered the revival of their country's art in Bombay, which was begun under the enthusiastic guidance of Captain Solomon, principal of the art school, has been the English Governor. Captain Solomon insisted on Indian artists having the same facilities for instruction as Europeans, and it was Sir George Lloyd who supported his demand, in spite of the depleted state of the public exchequer, and the results have richly justified his action. There is now an Indian room in the Bombay School of Art, which is unique in India.

The room is 15x15 feet constructed, furnished and decorated by the students of the art school. It is entirely in the style of southern India, and shows the Indian point of view in the fine and applied arts in a manner unequalled. The painted ceiling, frieze and wall panels are the best attempts yet made by the mural painters of the school, so much so that the Governor decided to present a gold and silver medal to mark his personal appreciation of the work. A carpet, a beautiful divan (council hall), a shrine with little images in marbles and silver, repoussé work, enamels, woodcarving—all have been a revelation to Bombay of its artistic gifts.

John Rea Woolley

Photographic Specialist

MADISON, WISCONSIN

COPIES AND RESTORATIONS OF OLD PHOTOGRAPHS

Metropolitan Art Auction Galleries

AUCTIONEERS AND APPRAISERS

68-67 WEST 57TH STREET, NEW YORK

IMPORTANT UNRESTRICTED SALE

AT AUCTION OF

Household and Period

FURNITURE

Paintings, Books, Rugs,

Carpets, Hangings, Silver,

Glassware, China, Colored

Prints, Etchings, etc.

Sold by Order of the

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

and other consignors and estates

Consisting of Fine Early Colonial and

English Furniture, including Grandfather's

Clocks, Modern Silver, etc.; Rare Stamps and

Stamp Collections; Paintings, Chinese

Furniture; French Commodes and Secre-

taries; Chairs; Period Room

Dining Room and Bedroom Sets; Over-

stuffed Living Room Sets, Lamps, An-

droids and other Household Appliances.

Sale Days

Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat.

Jan. 16, 17, 18 & 19 at 2:15 P. M. daily

S. G. HADDS, Auctioneer

BEFORE disposing of your treasures, call on W. E. HURCOMB, 1 (corner of Dover Street), who is the VALUER to nearly all the leading firms of Family Solicitors, and to the most important Banks and their branches. The Principal himself is mainly concerned in valuing Jewels, Pearls, Silver, etc., but for the valuation of Pictures, Porcelain, Tapestry, Antiques and Modern Furniture, he is assisted by a very able and competent staff. The Estate Duty Office and the Public Trustee have availed themselves of W. E. HURCOMB's expert knowledge, and he has been entrusted with the valuation for probate, etc., of many ancestral homes in the United Kingdom.

Where else will you get better prices or more honest advice.

W. E. HURCOMB, Jeweller, buys and sells at auction Jewels, ancient plate, old Sheffield, modern silver, etc.; Rare stamps and stamp collections purchased. Special experts for porcelain, engravings, pictures, works of art, Auction and Estate Agents. Valuations for all purposes, inventories made for probate, etc., and other insurance, household effects, etc.—castle or cottage.

W. E. HURCOMB

Calder House (corner of Dover Street)

Finsbury, W. 1, London, England

Telephone: Regent 475

WM GRAY PURCELL
A.A.A.
ARCHITECT
Banking Buildings,
The Finer Dwellings,
Apartments, Churches,
Manufacturing Plants.
NEW SPANISH BUILDINGS
PORTLAND OREGON

Scott & Fowles

Art Galleries

667 Fifth Avenue

Between 52d and 53d Streets

New York City

Paintings

Water Colors

and

Drawings

Bronzes

by Paul Manship

SUBSCRIPTION COUPON

To The Christian Science Monitor,

Boston, Mass.

Please enter my subscription for

One Year, \$9.00 ☐ Six Months, \$4.50 ☐

Three Months, \$2.25 ☐ One Month, 75c ☐

One Month and Ten Days Trial Subscription \$1.00

Herewith find \$..... (Please write plainly)

Name.....

Address.....

A subscription to the Monitor is an Indorsement of Clean Journalism.

7% Savings left with us before the 10th of each month draw dividends from the 1st of that month.

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

Under State Supervision

129 N. Wall Spokane

BRING, SEND OR MAIL US YOUR FILMS

Eastman approved methods for your Kodak Developing, Printing and Enlarging

Eastman "Velox" Used Exclusively

Shaw & Borden Co.

224-227 Riverside, Spokane, Wash.

Through years of value-giving, these events have become firmly established in this community.

Dates and details of this year's sales will appear in the Spokane daily papers.

CRESCENT

"SPOKANE'S GREATEST STORE"

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

International Composers' Guild
Concert Musical Event of Year

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—EDGAR VARESE I have for some time been speaking of as the leader of the advanced movement here. But he has quit heading the procession, or dropped out as drum-major of the corps, if I may so speak; and now when the moderns go on parade, it is E. Robert Schmitz who wears the bear-skin hat and twirls the tasseled stick. For Mr. Varese has ceased to be merely the great showman of the western world and has become the great artist of it. In other words, he composes; and what he composes, Mr. Schmitz conducts.

Other men in the United States compose—hundreds of them; others conduct—hundreds of them. But Mr. Varese writes music that is beyond any question new, original and individual. He represents a style and a method that are distinct from anything hitherto known. To my mind, he stands for ideas in tone of sufficient novelty and of sufficient capacity for expression to be the basis for a school. As for Mr. Schmitz, I do not say that he is a remarkable conductor. I am merely recording that he directed one of Mr. Varese's works for chamber-music orchestra at the Vanderbilt Theater this evening, to applause for the composer, for himself and for his players.

Event of the Year
"Octandre" was the piece, presented in the middle of the season of the International Composers' Guild and in the middle of the program. It was the event of the year here musically, I have no doubt. And it was not such a laughing matter as might have been supposed, either. People snickered the first time the piece was played through, especially at certain of the combinations of wood-wind sounds in the middle movement. But the second time they were amused as they are when they hear a scherzo of Beethoven, or a humorous tone-poem, say the "Ziti Eulenspiegel" of Strauss. They were deeply stirred as when they hear a Schumann romance, I should say, in listening to the melody for oboe with which the first movement opens.

Was there something of the squalor of railway train rounding a curve in the middle of the fugue in the last movement? And did the whole thing end with the toll of a factory noon whistle? These are questions each person must answer for himself. But however the piece may be described, thank goodness, I say, that there is an alert and appreciative audience for something in the town besides piano recitals where the programs of 30 years ago are still pounded out; besides orchestral concerts, where the same round of symphonies are indifferently interpreted season after season, and besides opera performances where nothing in particular matters but correct routine.

An Artistic Awakening
The International Composers' Guild may do some strange antics, but it does them with seal and purpose, and attunes the public ear to fresh sonorities. So, whether Mr. Varese as composer and Mr. Schmitz as conductor amount to as much as I think they do or not, they will at least, I am sure, have caused an artistic awakening in New York. They called out eight brilliant orchestral performers this evening to take an hour's respite from the classic repertory in the contrapuntal and rhythmic labyrinths of "Octandre." They sent them back to the desk of flute, oboe, clarinet, horn, trumpet, trombone, bassoon and double-bass better men, I am convinced, to play the coming week's stint of Brahms and Tchaikovsky.

Other pieces on the guild program I ought at least to name. One of them, a group of three songs for chamber-music orchestra and soprano voice; by Carl Ruggles, interested the house with its extraordinary instrumental coloring hardly less than the work of Varese. All the music was new to the town, and included items by Rieti, Salzedo, Szymanowski, Webern, Berg, and Casella.

Miss Farrar's Recital
Miss Geraldine Farrar, soprano, gave a recital in Town Hall on the evening of Jan. 8, with Joseph Malkin, violinist, and Claude Gotthelf-Gonville, pianist, assisting. Miss Farrar was greeted enthusiastically by a large audience and was cheered and applauded before she sang a note, as loudly as on the occasion of her farewell appearance in the opera 2½ years ago. She presented as her first group of pieces some songs of the German repertory, using translated texts. It struck me as something novel to hear her sing in English, for I could recall having heard her formerly only in other languages.

I left the Town Hall for the Manhattan Opera House, where I read a placard, announcing the suspension of the Wagnerian opera season. Whether the Wagnerians permanently benefited the cause of opera in the town or not, I am unable to declare. But I know that last season they set up a standard of interpretation for "Meistersinger" and other pieces, when Leo Blech was their conductor, that had not been known here in a long time. And I am positive that they had a good idea, even if for New York a premature one, in their scheme for a

revival of the works of Mozart this winter.
On the evening of Jan. 10 I heard the New York String Quartet, Messrs. Cadek, Siskovsky, Schwab and Vaska, present two sketches by Goossens, op. 45, at Eolian Hall. The pieces, which bear the titles, "By the Tarn" and "Jack o' Lantern," combine the qualities of serious style and light-hearted mood, which seems to me regularly to characterize the compositions of Goossens. As for the players, organization after organization of chamber-music artists is formed and is after a time disbanded, because it cannot interest the public. But these men, I believe, possess a knack of winning and holding attention which makes for survival.

"What Next in Music?"
Miss Marion Rous, pianist, gave a lecture-recital in Eolian Hall on the evening of Jan. 11, her subject being, "What Next in Music?" She talked on modern movements and presented short pieces by Schönberg, Ornstein, Bartók, Malipiero, Auric, Honegger, Milhaud and Poulenc, to mention about half of her composers; and while she may not have played with the greatest authority in the world as executant, she played with all the charm imaginable as appreciator and with all the command needed as expounder.

On the afternoon of Jan. 12, I heard portions of three recitals. In Carnegie Hall I heard Ernst von Dohnányi present certain of his own piano pieces, including the Etudes in E major and F minor; in the Town Hall I heard Guy Maier and Lee Pattison in pieces by Ravel and Dohnányi; and in Eolian Hall I heard Carl Friedberg play some encores to a Chopin program.

Mr. Dohnányi impressed me as a very deliberate composer, but a somewhat restless performer. There seemed to be, accordingly, a strong though not unpleasant contradiction manifested, the austere writer all the time taking issue with the vivacious performer.
Messrs. Maier and Pattison have no doubt found out all there is to be known about two-piano compositions. They have not yet proved to me, however, that such compositions are

membering that Michelangelo himself executed decorations to order, lend a hand. The figure of a youth gracefully posed with a "record" disc modeled by Lorado Taft for the birthday of Thomas Edison is an interesting example of adaptation to the age. Frescoes and sculptured decorations for public buildings are increasingly in demand. Nellie V. Walker has two great panels with figures in relief sculptured for the front of a public building in an Iowa city. John Paulding, a sculptor of monumental works, among them the equestrian statue of General McPherson at McPherson, Kan., has discovered that while utility is the watchword in which building, the public enjoys elegant design in the terra cotta frieze and, accordingly, in addition to an early decoration for the Woman's Club at Rockford, Ill., has this year been busy on decorations for theaters at Houston, Tex., and at Omaha, Neb. As Mr. Watson said, America is achieving an architecture of its own suitable to its purpose.

While the Art Institute occupies the center of the stage in art activities, Chicago has other art schools. The Academy of Fine Arts, under Carl Werntz, is notably alive in its training in fashion design and work in the applied arts for commerce and its advertising. The Commercial Art School and Vogue School are opposite the Art Institute, and the American Academy of Fine Arts is in the same region. The Art Institute alumni maintain a sketch class and a summer school of painting at Saugatuck, and once venturing into the outlying schools for aspirants in the arts, there seems no end to classes in independent work as well as in applied design.

Gathering all these threads together, the Art Institute collections in Gonsalus Hall offer much by way of example in the arts of the past. Dr. Frank W. Gonsalus planned a museum of the industrial arts to equal that of Hamburg, Germany. He laid a foundation in collections of Colonial

weaving and early American products. Mrs. Emma B. Hodge and her sister, Mrs. Bell, gave the important English porcelains and to these were added the Wedgwoods, the Buckingham luster wares, textiles, and a variety of objects to become a background for the study of design and pattern for the new school of the industrial arts.

ANNOUNCEMENT of plans for a school of industrial arts and a school of the arts of the drama has been made by the Art Institute. The former is fostered by the Association of Arts and Industries and the latter in connection with the plans of the Kenneth Sawyer Goodman Memorial Theater, being erected by Mr. and Mrs. William Owen Goodman. While the Art Institute provides the space, the Association of Arts and Industries, comprised of manufacturers, artists and public-spirited men and women, is raising a \$200,000 fund for equipment.
Manufacturers in the United States do not realize that Europe is a formidable competitor, said Col. William Nelson Pelouze, president of the organization. Chicago, he said, is the center of a great manufacturing district, with few designers to enhance the quality of production. Frank Milne, vice-president of the Chicago Jewelers Association, told of going to France in search of designers while Chicago had plenty of untrained talent but no schools to equip the ambitious student.
Adolph Karpen, one of the founders of the Association of Arts and Industries, said American goods could not maintain prestige at home or seek a foreign market, since the need of trained men was greater than the supply.
Charles S. Peterson, who has equipped a department of the printing arts at the Art Institute School, ready for the new school of the industrial arts, spoke of the value of training in lettering and makeup.
Dudley Crafts Watson made an appeal for recognition of the need of training in the industrial arts to help manufacturers. "Our future depends on the design back of the machine," he said.
Resigning from the post of director of the Milwaukee Art Institute, Mr. Watson has taken up extension lecturing to promote the campaign for the greater school of industrial art. Meanwhile, the Art Institute School itself has experienced notable changes in a few years and the 1800 students look toward the applied arts as a field for work. The advertiser who asks for a landscape for reproduction is as careful of quality and interest of subject as the buyer of the average easel picture. Figure and portrait painters find a market in the industrial arts, and sculptors, re-

DETROIT, MICH.
BELTRAMINI & RUSH, Caterers
7011-7021 Woodward Avenue
Tables d'Hôte Luncheons and Dinners
Also a la Carte Service
Estimates given for Weddings, Dinners, etc.

among the most serious products of musical thought. There were moments at their concert when I thought their mastery of accent and scale-running was even greater than when I last listened to them.
Mr. Friedberg seemed a comfortably-breathing singer of piano tone, if I may so express myself, such as I do not quite know the like of. Did the instrument have a true legato, or did it have the illusion of legato because of his nice phrasing? were questions to which I want to find answer.

Chaliapin—by Himself



Like Caruso, the Great Basso of the Metropolitan and Chicago Opera Companies is a Clever Sketch Artist. He Made This Caricature of Himself for a Fellow-Passenger on the Steamship America, of the United States Lines, While on the Way to New York for the Present Season

A School of Industrial Arts for Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Jan. 7

ANNOUNCEMENT of plans for a school of industrial arts and a school of the arts of the drama has been made by the Art Institute. The former is fostered by the Association of Arts and Industries and the latter in connection with the plans of the Kenneth Sawyer Goodman Memorial Theater, being erected by Mr. and Mrs. William Owen Goodman. While the Art Institute provides the space, the Association of Arts and Industries, comprised of manufacturers, artists and public-spirited men and women, is raising a \$200,000 fund for equipment.
Manufacturers in the United States do not realize that Europe is a formidable competitor, said Col. William Nelson Pelouze, president of the organization. Chicago, he said, is the center of a great manufacturing district, with few designers to enhance the quality of production. Frank Milne, vice-president of the Chicago Jewelers Association, told of going to France in search of designers while Chicago had plenty of untrained talent but no schools to equip the ambitious student.
Adolph Karpen, one of the founders of the Association of Arts and Industries, said American goods could not maintain prestige at home or seek a foreign market, since the need of trained men was greater than the supply.
Charles S. Peterson, who has equipped a department of the printing arts at the Art Institute School, ready for the new school of the industrial arts, spoke of the value of training in lettering and makeup.
Dudley Crafts Watson made an appeal for recognition of the need of training in the industrial arts to help manufacturers. "Our future depends on the design back of the machine," he said.
Resigning from the post of director of the Milwaukee Art Institute, Mr. Watson has taken up extension lecturing to promote the campaign for the greater school of industrial art. Meanwhile, the Art Institute School itself has experienced notable changes in a few years and the 1800 students look toward the applied arts as a field for work. The advertiser who asks for a landscape for reproduction is as careful of quality and interest of subject as the buyer of the average easel picture. Figure and portrait painters find a market in the industrial arts, and sculptors, re-

weaving and early American products. Mrs. Emma B. Hodge and her sister, Mrs. Bell, gave the important English porcelains and to these were added the Wedgwoods, the Buckingham luster wares, textiles, and a variety of objects to become a background for the study of design and pattern for the new school of the industrial arts.

ANNOUNCEMENT of plans for a school of industrial arts and a school of the arts of the drama has been made by the Art Institute. The former is fostered by the Association of Arts and Industries and the latter in connection with the plans of the Kenneth Sawyer Goodman Memorial Theater, being erected by Mr. and Mrs. William Owen Goodman. While the Art Institute provides the space, the Association of Arts and Industries, comprised of manufacturers, artists and public-spirited men and women, is raising a \$200,000 fund for equipment.
Manufacturers in the United States do not realize that Europe is a formidable competitor, said Col. William Nelson Pelouze, president of the organization. Chicago, he said, is the center of a great manufacturing district, with few designers to enhance the quality of production. Frank Milne, vice-president of the Chicago Jewelers Association, told of going to France in search of designers while Chicago had plenty of untrained talent but no schools to equip the ambitious student.
Adolph Karpen, one of the founders of the Association of Arts and Industries, said American goods could not maintain prestige at home or seek a foreign market, since the need of trained men was greater than the supply.
Charles S. Peterson, who has equipped a department of the printing arts at the Art Institute School, ready for the new school of the industrial arts, spoke of the value of training in lettering and makeup.
Dudley Crafts Watson made an appeal for recognition of the need of training in the industrial arts to help manufacturers. "Our future depends on the design back of the machine," he said.
Resigning from the post of director of the Milwaukee Art Institute, Mr. Watson has taken up extension lecturing to promote the campaign for the greater school of industrial art. Meanwhile, the Art Institute School itself has experienced notable changes in a few years and the 1800 students look toward the applied arts as a field for work. The advertiser who asks for a landscape for reproduction is as careful of quality and interest of subject as the buyer of the average easel picture. Figure and portrait painters find a market in the industrial arts, and sculptors, re-

weaving and early American products. Mrs. Emma B. Hodge and her sister, Mrs. Bell, gave the important English porcelains and to these were added the Wedgwoods, the Buckingham luster wares, textiles, and a variety of objects to become a background for the study of design and pattern for the new school of the industrial arts.

ANNOUNCEMENT of plans for a school of industrial arts and a school of the arts of the drama has been made by the Art Institute. The former is fostered by the Association of Arts and Industries and the latter in connection with the plans of the Kenneth Sawyer Goodman Memorial Theater, being erected by Mr. and Mrs. William Owen Goodman. While the Art Institute provides the space, the Association of Arts and Industries, comprised of manufacturers, artists and public-spirited men and women, is raising a \$200,000 fund for equipment.
Manufacturers in the United States do not realize that Europe is a formidable competitor, said Col. William Nelson Pelouze, president of the organization. Chicago, he said, is the center of a great manufacturing district, with few designers to enhance the quality of production. Frank Milne, vice-president of the Chicago Jewelers Association, told of going to France in search of designers while Chicago had plenty of untrained talent but no schools to equip the ambitious student.
Adolph Karpen, one of the founders of the Association of Arts and Industries, said American goods could not maintain prestige at home or seek a foreign market, since the need of trained men was greater than the supply.
Charles S. Peterson, who has equipped a department of the printing arts at the Art Institute School, ready for the new school of the industrial arts, spoke of the value of training in lettering and makeup.
Dudley Crafts Watson made an appeal for recognition of the need of training in the industrial arts to help manufacturers. "Our future depends on the design back of the machine," he said.
Resigning from the post of director of the Milwaukee Art Institute, Mr. Watson has taken up extension lecturing to promote the campaign for the greater school of industrial art. Meanwhile, the Art Institute School itself has experienced notable changes in a few years and the 1800 students look toward the applied arts as a field for work. The advertiser who asks for a landscape for reproduction is as careful of quality and interest of subject as the buyer of the average easel picture. Figure and portrait painters find a market in the industrial arts, and sculptors, re-

DETROIT, MICH.
BELTRAMINI & RUSH, Caterers
7011-7021 Woodward Avenue
Tables d'Hôte Luncheons and Dinners
Also a la Carte Service
Estimates given for Weddings, Dinners, etc.

Charlot's Revue of 1924

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 11—Times Square

Theater, beginning Wednesday evening, Jan. 9, 1924. The Selwyns present "Andre Charlot's Revue of 1924" with Beatrice Lillie, Gertrude Lawrence and Jack Buchanan; dances and ensembles staged by David Bennett, orchestra, under the direction of Philip Braham.
The Selwyns and Andre Charlot have been wise enough to bring the

very "first line" of Mr. Charlot's comedians to New York and present them with settings and with equipment that are the best examples of this producer's art, and the result is that at the Times Square Theater there is an entertainment that should draw large audiences within its walls for many weeks to come. America has long since outgrown the days when an ordinary European company, with shabby second-rate makeshift scenery, badly lighted, will do. The more recent artists from abroad who came surrounded with proper conditions of stage management, and also the first class American producers, have taught us to expect the best, and anything short of carefulness in the way of preparation is not likely to meet with much favor.

Andre Charlot's Revue of 1924 is, first of all, an example of intelligent handling. Back of every stage setting, costume or light effect there is an idea, and a good one. The color schemes are a constant and ever-changing delight to the eye, and the performance as a whole moves off with a sparkle that is the very essence of a good revue.

There are 23 numbers in this swiftly moving panorama, and nearly every one has an individuality that is interesting. The performance has some of the characteristics of both Mc Ziegfeld's Follies and Ballet's Chauve Souris. The featured members of the company—Beatrice Lillie, Gertrude Lawrence and Jack Buchanan—are all young, talented and attractive, and all three have good voices. Miss Lawrence's method is as distinct from that of Miss Lillie as may well be imagined, and yet each is definitely an artist. Miss Lawrence strikes a deeper, more legitimate note when called upon to do serious sketches, but this does not interfere with her being a very good dancer as well, while Miss Lillie is what used to be technically called the "rough soubrette" of the organization. Although beautiful as herself, her grotesque make-ups and grimaces.

In Jack Buchanan, Mr. Charlot has an actor of unusual scope; being a comedian is only one side of his abilities. Here is an actor of the rarest kind. His versatility is such that he plays something over 15 parts in the present performance, that he would doubtless be excellent in almost any part he might be cast for. Buried beneath his burlesques nonsense and grapple or grotesque dancing is an excellent Romeo, Mercutio and Hamlet. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Buchanan will become a great favorite in America, as will also Miss Lawrence and Miss Lillie.

Although English in the extreme, the comedy of this revue is perfectly understandable by New Yorkers. It is only when an attempt is made to localize a point that it is found difficult. A reference to a trip to Coney Island, for instance, introduces a something wrong into the picture, when everyone in the audience knows that the trip was made to Brighton.

But those are small matters in comparison with the important fact that we have an English company at the Times Square Theater that gives an excellent performance. Mr. Charlot and his talented company of entertainers are heartily welcome. F. L. S.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON
Jordan Hall, Thurs. Eve., Jan. 17, at 8:15
The FLONZEA QUARTET
Tickets, \$1.05, \$1.10 and 85c. Phone B. 4320
SYMPHONY HALL—Tomorrow
at 8:15. Lecture by
IAN HAY
Popular British Novelist-Lecturer
"My Literary Adventures"
TICKETS NOW AT BOX OFFICE

Even. at 8:15
COPLEY
Theatre
Tel. Back Bay 0701
Seals, Down Town
Miles Shepard's
Jordan's and White's
Henry Jewett's
Reptory Company
One Week Only
BERNARD SHAW'S
Ignitible Comedy
GETTING
MARRIED

B. E. KEITH'S
The Amusement Capital of Boston
Week of Jan. 14 at 2 and 8
A WON-
DER-
FUL
SHOW
9
RUE
FIRE
HIST
9
BEST
ACTS
U. S. JAZZ BAND
AL MOORE
Con.
VAL and ERNIE STANTON
WILL MAHONEY
PAUL DECKER & COMPANY
WALTER & EMILY WALTERS
Betty-BYRON & HAIG—William
Harty and Denis Duffin / Amata
Ernest Evans & Beauties

BOSTON—Motion Pictures
Fenway
Mass. at Fenway
Zane Grey's
"The Call of the
Canyon"
Comedy-Solists—Concert Orchestra
SATURDAY—DOUGLAS MACLEAN
IN "THE YANKEE CONSUL"

PORTLAND, ORE.
Motion Pictures
CHARLES RAY
IN THE GREAT AMERICAN EPIC
"The Courtship of
Miles Standish"
Beginning January 19th
COLUMBUS THEATRE

PORTLAND, ORE.
TAXI SERVICE
BLACK AND WHITE
TAXIS
Brdway 0098
Why Pay More?
Please take the driver you saw our ad in
The Christian Science Monitor.

To Our Readers
Theatrical managers welcome a
letter of appreciation from those who
have enjoyed a production advertised
in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR.

Dress as a Fine Art

Paris, Dec. 20

Special Correspondence

PARIS is the fashion mart of the world because there artists design clothes, and their creations are enjoyed and appreciated as art.

Each big couturier possesses, as much sensitivity and individuality, and as much mood and creative ability as his brother artist, the painter. He has also been trained in much the same way, for his sense of color and proportion is keen and he must have a thorough knowledge of line and composition. In Paris he is recognized as a distinguished man.

Each designer of clothes is known for certain characteristics. One bases his models on elegant simplicity and a dignified severity of unbroken lines. Another expresses capriciousness, using an absurd cuff, a bow of ribbon in an unaccustomed place, a daring color combination or assembling two totally different fabrics, as coarse muslin or linen and silk. His clothes seem to have a saucy sense of humor. Another artist makes his modes as quaint and exquisite as a Raeburn portrait or a modern Vivigé Lebrun.

Names for Gowns
Just as painters name their pictures, so the Parisian dressmaker gives his work titles. As a gown is displayed, its name is frequently called out, which shows the source of the inspiration for the model. One frock was entitled "Talia", another, which reminded one of a sumptuous Titian decoration, was called "Venician"; while another green expression with a tight bodice and billowy skirts, had for its name, "The Dance of the Fish."

It is probably because these artists go to nature for their ideas, that French clothes merit the trite remark, "A Parisian dress never goes out of style," and real beauty is enduring even if it is not modish at the moment.

In America, woman alone is sup-

AMUSEMENTS

CLEVELAND

Cleveland
Orchestra
ZIMBALIST
VIOLIN
THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 8:15 P. M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 2:30 P. M.
MASONIC HALL
POPULAR CONCERT
Sunday, Jan. 20, 3:00 p. m.
BERTHA FARMER, Soprano
NAROUN DENGER, Tenor
All Tickets at Dreher, 1226 Huron Rd.

NEW YORK

PRINCESS
39th, East of
By. Ev. 8:45
Mat. Thurs. and
Sat., 2:45
SUN UP
45th, West of B'way.
Eves. 8:30.
Matinee Thursday and Saturday

PLYMOUTH
45th, West of B'way.
Eves. 8:30.
Matinee Thursday and Saturday
THE POTTERS
J. P. McEVY'S NEW AMERICAN COMEDY
"Has as many laughs as a strawberry has seeds."
—Sun and Globe.

National
Theatre, 41st W. of By. Ev. 8:00
Matinee Thurs. and Sat. at 2
"Holds one's interest from first to final curtain."
—Nathans, Sun.
Walter HAMPDEN
In CYRANO DE BERGERAC
49TH ST. THEATRE, W. 49th St. Eves. 8:30
Mat. Wednesday & Saturday 2:30
ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN presents

LEO in "Gypsy"
CARRILLO Jim
A PLAY IN THREE ACTS
NEIGHBORS
"HILARIOUS COMEDY."
—Burns Mantle.
"It is a long time since anything like this has been staged in our midst."
—Alon Dale.

EQUITY 48th ST. THEATRE, Eves. 8:30
Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Vanderbilt
W. 48 St. Matinee
SEATS 5 WEEKS IN ADVANCE
Winthrop Ames & Gabrielle McIntire present
IN THE NEXT ROOM
A new mystery-melodrama
BY ELEANOR ROBINSON & HARRIET FORD

KLAW THEATRE, W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30
Matinee Wed. and Sat. at 2:30
"A comedy of gorgeous amusement—enormously enriched and at times heated to the limit."
—Miss Boland is a joy throughout."
—Times.
"Meet the Wife"
"Mary Boland delightful."
—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

CORT WEST 48TH STREET, Eves. 8:30
Mat. Tuesday & Sat. 2:30
Molnar's Sparkling
Comedy of the
Royal
Romance
"A new name has been added to the list of plays we will offer in answer to the often-heard request: 'What do you recommend for us to go to at the theatre?'"
—The Christian Science Monitor.

F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest
Announce Return Engagement of
THE MOSCOW ART THEATRE
6 WEEKS ONLY IN ADVANCE
at JOHNSON'S 30th STREET THEATRE. Reper-
toire for first week: Premiere (Mon. Eve., Jan. 14) & Tues., Wed., Thurs., Eves. 8:30, 2:30 & 12:15—THE BROTHERS KARAMAZOV. Fri. & Sat. Mat. & Eve., Jan. 18 & 19—THE CHERRY ORCHARD. 2nd WEEK: Mon. Tues., Wed. & Thurs. Eves. & Thurs. Mat. Jan. 22, 23 & 24—"TAVAREZ" Fri. Eve. & Sat. Mat. & Eve., Jan. 25 & 26—THE LOWER DEPTHS.

"The Swan"
Molnar's Sparkling
Comedy of the
Royal
Romance
"A new name has been added to the list of plays we will offer in answer to the often-heard request: 'What do you recommend for us to go to at the theatre?'"
—The Christian Science Monitor.

THE MOSCOW ART THEATRE
6 WEEKS ONLY IN ADVANCE
at JOHNSON'S 30th STREET THEATRE. Reper-
toire for first week: Premiere (Mon. Eve., Jan. 14) & Tues., Wed., Thurs., Eves. 8:30, 2:30 & 12:15—THE BROTHERS KARAMAZOV. Fri. & Sat. Mat. & Eve., Jan. 18 & 19—THE CHERRY ORCHARD. 2nd WEEK: Mon. Tues., Wed. & Thurs. Eves. & Thurs. Mat. Jan. 22, 23 & 24—"TAVAREZ" Fri. Eve. & Sat. Mat. & Eve., Jan. 25 & 26—THE LOWER DEPTHS.

John Golden's Successes
Food for
Laughs
At Little Thea West 44th St. "Splendid fun."
—N. Y. Times.
WITH ROBERTA ANNOLD
Eves. 8:30. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:30

7th Heaven
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.
Evenings 8:30
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday

CHARLES RAY
IN PERSON
THIS WEEK
THE COURTSHIP
OF MILES STANDISH
"COMPELLING-STEPENDOUS"—N. Y. Times
Matinee 5:00 to 8:15. Evenings 8:00 to 11:30.
except Saturdays and Sundays.

posed to be concerned about clothes. In France, the men also take an interest. They sometimes watch the showing of a collection, enjoying it in the same way that they would music. Those who are very interested are able in a gathering to recognize the models as the creations of certain dressmakers. For instance, at a fashionable restaurant where there was dancing, two Frenchmen were overheard discussing the gowns worn by the women, exactly as American men would have talked of the five most interesting canvases in the winter show of the National Academy in New York.

Music With Manikin Parade
In one of the principal galleries of the Paris Salon, where every painter covets a hanging, is a platform. On this, on certain days, concerts and exhibitions of dances are given, and also the best modistes show their creations. As the manikin parade, the title of the gown is called. A good string orchestra helps the effect. A half hour before the parade begins, the place is packed, and in the audience are many men.

Not only are the people interested, but the directors of the Salon think these shows so important that they deserve mention in the catalogue, along with the pictures and sculpture. As one watches the parade pass, one feels that the loveliness of these garments has not been invented from stuffs sewn together for a few months' wear, but that their line, color, and design must give as lasting a pleasure as any other product of the fine arts.

AMUSEMENTS

CHICAGO

Cohan's Grand
George M. Cohan's International Success
Little Nellie Kelly
With ELIZABETH HINES and the Entire
Original Boston Cast

TOURING ATTRACTIONS

THE SELWYN
present
The FOOL
Written by CHANNING POLLOCK
Staged by FRANK REICHER
DIRECT FROM 409 PERFORMANCES
IN NEW YORK CITY
5 Companies Touring America
"A powerful play dealing with the two most important subjects in the world."
—Frank Losch, in The Christian Science Monitor.
IT SENDS YOU HOME
STRENGTHENED AND REFRESHED

NEW YORK

SAM H. Harris
Lewis & Gordon (with Sam H. Harris) present
The Nervous Wreck
BY OWEN DAVIS
WITH OTTO KRIGER & JUNE WALKER

HODGE
IN THE GREAT LAUGH & TEAR PLAY
"FOR ALL OF US"
"Piles up its tension until the close of the last act and then electrifies its audience. Mr. Hodge in this play adds an unforgettable portrait to the gallery of Great American stage characters."
—N. Y. Times
"Such playing justify the theatre in its highest sense."
—F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

Now at
Ambassador Theatre
49th Street West of Broadway
Evenings 8:30
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

New York—Motion Pictures
CAPITOL Broadway and 51st St.
COSMOPOLITAN PRODUCTION
"Under the Red Robe"
CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA

RIVOLI, B'way 49th St.
Gloria Swanson
in "The Humming Bird"
RIVOLI CONCERT ORCHESTRA

THE GREAT AMERICAN PICTURE
Covered
Wagon
A Paramount Production
Directed by James Cruze
44th St. Twelve Daily
CRITERION B'WAY 2:30 and 8:30

GEO. COHAN
Theatrical
Spectacular
Melodrama
Produced by CECIL B. DEMLLE
Scenarist by Jeanie Macpherson
Operatic Accompaniment by Rosefield
Presented by Adolph Zukor & Jesse L. Lasky
Daily Mat. 5:00 and 8:00.
Nights, Sat. & Holiday Mat. 5:00-8:00

CENTRAL 47th St. & B'way.
Twice Daily 2:30-8:30. Sun. Mat. at 3.

CHARLES RAY
IN PERSON
THIS WEEK
THE COURTSHIP
OF MILES STANDISH
"COMPELLING-STEPENDOUS"—N. Y. Times
Matinee 5:00 to 8:15. Evenings 8:00 to 11:30.
except Saturdays and Sundays.

CHARLES RAY
IN PERSON
THIS WEEK
THE COURTSHIP
OF MILES STANDISH
"COMPELLING-STEPENDOUS"—N. Y. Times
Matinee 5:00 to 8:15. Evenings 8:00 to 11:30.
except Saturdays and Sundays.

CHARLES RAY
IN PERSON
THIS WEEK
THE COURTSHIP
OF MILES STANDISH
"COMPELLING-STEPENDOUS"—N. Y. Times
Matinee 5:00 to 8:15. Evenings 8:00 to 11:30.
except Saturdays and Sundays.

CHARLES RAY
IN PERSON
THIS WEEK
THE COURTSHIP
OF MILES STANDISH
"COMPELLING-STEPENDOUS"—N. Y. Times
Matinee 5:00 to 8:15

COAL INDUSTRY BETTER IN RUSSIA

Transportation Figures Also Show Recovery in Functioning of Railroads

MOSCOW, Dec. 28 (Special Correspondence)—An improvement in the condition of the Russian coal and transport industries during the last year is indicated in official reports which have just been published on these subjects. Felix Dzerzhinsky, Commissar for Transportation, speaking before a conference of railway workers in Moscow, cited a list of figures to show recovery in the functioning of the railroads.

During the year from Oct. 1, 1922, to Oct. 1, 1923, the railroads carried 34.5 per cent of the pre-war amount of freight. This average rose to 38.5 per cent during the nine months of 1923. There were 290,000 cars in good repair on Oct. 1, 1923, as against 171,000 on the same date in the previous year. The average daily run of each car was 110 versts (between 70 and 75 miles), as against 80 versts in the year before.

Fuel Expense Reduced

The work done by the individual engines increased. During 1922-23, 112 engines covered the distance which required the work of 242 engines in 1921-22. The fuel economy at the disposal of the railroad administration also increased. So on Oct. 1, 1923, the railroads were provided with wood for 135 days and with oil for 39 days. The corresponding figures in the preceding year were 39 and 21. Expenses for fuel had been cut down by 20 per cent during the last year, but the railroads are still burning proportionally 65 per cent more fuel than in 1913.

The number of railroad workers, which shrunk from 907,000 on Jan. 1, 1922, to 708,000 on Jan. 1, 1923, increased during the last year, amounting to 900,000 on Sept. 1. The pay of these workers is admittedly unsatisfactory, but it is hoped that a 50 per cent wage increase on Jan. 1 will bring the earnings of the railroad workers into line with those of the workers in the heavy industries. Mr. Dzerzhinsky spoke of the necessity of raising the income of the railroads, but declared that this could not be done by raising passenger fares above their present levels. Every effort must be made to secure more freight for the present shortage of freight was the real fundamental cause of the railroad's continual financial difficulties.

More Coal Produced

The improvement in coal production in Russia's most important mining district, the Donetz basin, may be estimated from the following comparative table which have been published recently in the newspaper, Economic Life.

In spite of these favorable figures, which show a production increase of approximately 10 per cent, the Donetz basin is perpetually faced with a hard struggle. It is affected by the prevalent "sales" crisis, which makes it difficult to dispose of all the coal which has been mined. It is forced to meet the competition of oil and oil fuels. Still it is felt that the increase in production, which was achieved under very difficult and discouraging conditions, offers excellent promise for the future development of the industry.

The latest figures on Russian grain exports show that 1,200,000 tons of grain were sold to foreign countries by Dec. 1. Of this amount, 1,000,000 tons have already been sent abroad. Germany bought 300,000 tons, Holland 150,000, France 135,000, and the Scandinavian countries 115,000. The export reached its climax in November, when 133 ships sailed loaded with grain from Russian ports. About 100 ships sailed in the three preceding months.

	1922-23	1921-22
Total coal production	445,800,000	402,500,000
Coal sent from mines	238,000,000	215,000,000
Reserves at pitsheads	87,200,000	750,000,000
Number of workers	117,086	96,948

*A good weighs 36.11 pounds.

The World's Great Capitals The Week in Vienna

Vienna, Dec. 24 (Special Correspondence)—IN RESPONSE to Dr. Seipel's appeal on behalf of the University of Vienna, a banker has come forward and offered to defray the whole deficit of the university. The offer is a munificent donation, how much cannot be precisely estimated at present, but the amount will probably be about 25,000,000 crowns. In common with all the other Austrian educational institutions, Vienna University needs money very badly. All through the war there were no funds available for maintaining the library and material equipment. After the armistice, the depreciation of the crown and the consequent rise in prices made conditions still worse, and today the financial situation of the university is most deplorable. Revenues have fallen off, as the State is no longer able to continue its former large appropriations for educational purposes. The teaching staff are miserably paid, and the stipends for poor students do not yield enough for a week's board.

Although Vienna hotels are crowded with guests the storekeepers complain that their trade has not been particularly good. Only the provision houses, and two or three large department stores reported good business. The depression on the Bourse is held to be partly responsible for this, as investors are holding their stocks to prevent selling at a loss. After all, high prices are chiefly responsible for the bad trade. Nearly everything costs much more than a year ago, although the value of the crown remains the same.

The name of the new benefactor of the university has not been officially announced but it is understood that it

CANADA'S TRADE BETTER IN 1923

Minister of Commerce Shows Great Increase in Employment

OTTAWA, Jan. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Employment in Canada during 1923 showed a considerable expansion, according to the report of T. A. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Opening the year with the usual dullness, employment soon began to pick up, continuing fairly steady until the beginning of August. Between April and August approximately 85,000 persons were added to the payroll of the reporting firms, representing an increase of well over 10 per cent.

The labor requirements of the farmers to harvest the largest crop on record then accelerated the fall contraction of industrial employment, since men were drawn from other industries for this purpose.

The peak of employment during the past year, as indicated by the reporting firms, was reached at the beginning of August, whereas the 1922 high point occurred in November, and that for 1921 in October. During the year 5800 firms reported that they employed an average payroll of some 777,900 workers.

Manufacturing, construction, mining, logging and services shared in the improvement; trade also was rather more active.

CHICAGO

STOCKS

High Low Last Net

134 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

135 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

136 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

137 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

138 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

139 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

140 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

141 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

142 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

143 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

144 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

145 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

146 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

147 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

148 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

149 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

150 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

151 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

152 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

153 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

154 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

155 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

156 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

157 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

158 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

159 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

160 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

161 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

162 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

163 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

164 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

165 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

166 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

167 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

168 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

169 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

170 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

171 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

172 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

173 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

174 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

175 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

176 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

177 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

178 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

179 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

180 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

181 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

182 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

183 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

184 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

185 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

186 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

187 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

188 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

189 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

190 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

191 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

192 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

193 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

194 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

195 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

196 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

197 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

198 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

199 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

200 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

201 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

202 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

203 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

204 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

205 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

206 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

207 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

208 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

209 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

210 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

211 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

212 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

213 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

214 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

215 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

216 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

217 Am Pub 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 1/2

MANY EVIDENCES OF IMPROVEMENT IN STEEL TRADE

Orders Gaining, Operations Expanding, Prices Firmer—
Zinc and Lead Up

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (Special).—Conditions in the steel industry are improving from practically every standpoint. Orders are increasing, operations are expanding, prices are firmer and in some cases rising, and that popular barometer used by Wall Street, the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation, revealed an increase after eight successive monthly declines.

Though steel leaders are outwardly very conservative in their predictions for 1924, many inwardly believe that business will be as satisfactory and prosperous as in 1923.

Steel makers generally report that orders placed the first 10 days of this month were from 25 to 60 per cent greater than during the corresponding period of December. One maker canvassed his regular customers and found that less than 10 per cent are completely covered on their first quarter steel requirements.

Even the plate business, which was the most depressed in any line, is improving, eastern makers working at 40 per cent of capacity on the average and many expecting to get a share of the 15,000 tons which will be placed soon by the Pennsylvania Railroad for making into 3000 all-steel bodied freight cars.

Prices Are Firmer
There are many evidences that prices are firmer. For instance, jobbers have been distributing orders among several mills at the full market quotations, whereas if there is a weak spot they usually place all their tonnage with that low priced mill.

Whereas it was a regular thing two or three weeks ago for a \$2 a ton concession to be made on sheets, now the buyer is fortunate if he secures a concession of \$1. A consumer of sheet bars, who boasted he could buy at \$40 a ton, was compelled to pay the full price of \$42.50 to the mill to whom he had bought.

Iron and steel scrap have been advancing again following the purchase of heavy melting scrap by the Carnegie Steel Company at a price of \$20 a ton delivered. Buyers are becoming convinced that the price of scrap is very sound and indeed several advances were made when the expected buying gets into full swing. However, the larger companies will try to keep prices from advancing, as they believe that stability is the best policy in the long run.

Ingot Output Near Peak
The unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation increased 76,755 tons in December, which was a welcome surprise, predictions having named a decrease of 250,000 tons. The gain was due to three causes: The increase in orders, the renewals of contracts against which specifications had never been made and the shutdowns of plants during the holiday period for plant repairs.

There has been a steady fall of orders since March, when orders on books aggregated 7,403,332 tons to the end of November, when the total stood at 4,868,584 tons.

A feature of the week's events was the official announcement of steel ingot production for December and hence for all of 1923 by the American Iron and Steel Institute. The year's total was 43,226,955 tons, the second largest in the history of the industry, the record having been made in 1917 with 43,619,204 tons.

The year was regarded as an 80 per cent year, that having been the percentage of capacity in which the industry was engaged. Heavy production was an outstanding feature of the year, pig iron output at 23,250,000 tons having been the highest in history. In December ingot production declined at the rate of 6000 tons daily.

Pig Iron Quiet
The growth of the industry is realized when it is considered that in 1923 ingot output was 43,226,955 tons, 1912 it had increased to 30,354,682 tons. Thus in 25 years it has multiplied itself five times.

Pig iron is the quietest iron and steel commodity. Many men of iron age still taking inventory and have no time to consider purchases. There are a few inquiries for about 1000 tons each in both east and west. In the absence of sales the market is unexcited, but it is believed that prices are basically sound, with \$23 prevailing in eastern Pennsylvania and \$22 to \$23 at Buffalo.

A recent development has been liberal offers of foreign iron to Americans, but prices are usually \$1 a ton higher than domestic iron by the time the iron is delivered at consumers' yards. The foreign market is a kind of French make, the French having reduced prices during the last few weeks because of a freer supply of Ruhr coke. This cheap French iron has been felt keenly by the American iron and steel industry, but it is believed that it will be landed at Boston at \$25 a ton, duty paid.

Cast Iron Pipe Demand Big
Cast iron pipe makers are in an unusually good position for this time of the year, the period from Dec. 15 to Feb. 1 usually being the quietest. Most makers have sufficient orders on books to keep them occupied for three months and there is much business in sight this year.

Business is slow from New England because this is the time of year when municipalities are changing officers, but water and gas extension plans will doubtless be made soon and orders are expected to come in freely.

The spectacular showing of the common stock of United States Cast Iron Pipe, which advanced within a few months from \$25 to \$45 a share, reflects the prosperity in the cast iron pipe field, though in this instance other speculative causes were also at work doubtlessly.

Export business is slow, though a Japanese order for 10,000 tons of rails was placed recently, the material to be rolled by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company.

Copper Is Depressed
Copper has undergone the worst spell of depression for several weeks, prices having fallen 1/4 to 1/2 a pound during the week to 12 1/2¢ delivered. The chief cause was the poor showing statistically for December, when production was unusually high and shipments unusually low. Producers, however, explain that December is "clean up" time when flux dust and waste of various sorts which is rich in copper content is put through the refineries, thus making a big showing in tonnage.

At the same time, copper consumers urge delay in shipments as they wish to keep stocks low for inventory. There were several inquiries last week, but very few orders were placed. The American Brass Company and other makers of brass and copper products reduced prices 1/4 to 1/2 a pound on Friday, the first change in over a month.

Copper producers have been dis-

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For week ended January 13, 1924

INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Change
1900 Adm. Coal	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Allied	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Leather	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 do pr	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Gas	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Steel	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Sugar	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Tobacco	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Cotton	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Wool	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Lumber	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Paper	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Glass	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Rubber	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Shoes	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Hats	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Clothing	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Furniture	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Hardware	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Miscellaneous	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Total	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS	High	Low	Last	Change
1900 Am. Coal	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Allied	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Leather	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 do pr	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Gas	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Steel	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Sugar	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Tobacco	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Cotton	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Wool	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Lumber	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Paper	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Glass	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Rubber	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Shoes	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Hats	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Clothing	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Furniture	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Hardware	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Miscellaneous	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Total	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For week ended January 13, 1924

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS	High	Low	Last	Change
1900 Am. Coal	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Allied	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Leather	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 do pr	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Gas	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Steel	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Sugar	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Tobacco	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Cotton	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Wool	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Lumber	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Paper	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Glass	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Rubber	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Shoes	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Hats	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Clothing	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Furniture	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Hardware	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Miscellaneous	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Total	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For week ended January 13, 1924

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS	High	Low	Last	Change
1900 Am. Coal	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Allied	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Leather	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 do pr	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Gas	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Steel	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Sugar	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Tobacco	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Cotton	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Wool	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Lumber	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Paper	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Glass	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Rubber	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Shoes	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Hats	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Clothing	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Furniture	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Hardware	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Miscellaneous	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Total	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For week ended January 13, 1924

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS	High	Low	Last	Change
1900 Am. Coal	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Allied	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Leather	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 do pr	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Gas	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Steel	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Sugar	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Tobacco	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Cotton	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Wool	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Lumber	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Paper	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Glass	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Rubber	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Shoes	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Hats	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Clothing	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Furniture	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Hardware	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Miscellaneous	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Total	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For week ended January 13, 1924

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS	High	Low	Last	Change
1900 Am. Coal	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Allied	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Leather	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 do pr	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Gas	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Steel	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Sugar	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Tobacco	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Cotton	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Wool	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Lumber	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Paper	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Glass	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Rubber	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Shoes	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Hats	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Clothing	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Furniture	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Hardware	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Miscellaneous	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Total	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For week ended January 13, 1924

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS	High	Low	Last	Change
1900 Am. Coal	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Allied	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Leather	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 do pr	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Oil	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Gas	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Steel	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Sugar	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Tobacco	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Cotton	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Wool	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Lumber	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Paper	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Glass	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Rubber	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Shoes	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Hats	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Clothing	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4	+1/4
1900 Am. Furniture	12 1/2	12 1/4	1	

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

IDAHO

Lewiston

THE HILL SHOE STORES, Inc.
BETTER SHOES FOR LESS
814 Main
Lewiston, Idaho

MONTANA

Butte

Good Coal Dry Wood
always

Western Fuel Co.
CHAS. A. HAUSWIRTH, Mgr.

BETSY ROSS BREAD
Is Made With Milk.
Ask Your Dealer for It.

HOME BAKING CO.
Phone 2107

COAL
All the Better Grades
Forked—Clean—Full Weight
PHONE 682
Stephenson Lumber Co.

THOMPSON & SONS
Phone 2246-2247
613-615 UTAH AVE.

We provide good things to eat at moderate prices; full service and personal attention to your order.

ORTON BROS.
BUTTE, MONT.
Highest class Pianos, Victor Talking Machines and Records
EVERYTHING MUSICAL

EMINGER'S MARKET AND GROCERY
PHONES 815-816
920 Iowa Avenue

Elite Hat Shop
85 WEST BROADWAY, BUTTE, MONTANA

THE LOCKWOOD
Special Sandwiches, Lunches and Hot Dinners
13 WEST BROADWAY

Broadway Hair Dressing Parlor
LILA WESTON, Proprietor
Telephones 238 127 West Broadway

Great Falls

THE GERALD CAFE
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
WM. GRILLS, Proprietor
217 Central Avenue, Great Falls, Mont.

GLENDAL APARTMENTS
Newly Decorated—Completely Furnished.
Phone 9617 314 1/2 Central Ave.

OREGON

Astoria

Beehive
DEPARTMENT STORE
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"

Ahrens
Smart Women's Wear

Ulzinger's
BOOKS
STATIONERY
OFFICE SUPPLIES

McMinnville

J. L. SHUMAKER
McMinnville OREGON

Portland

SHERWOOD'S SILK SHOP
Better Silks Better Values
COURTESY AND SERVICE
380 Morrison St.

UNION SAVINGS & LOAN ASS'N.
Money Received on Monthly Deposit Plan
Real Estate Loans on Profit Sharing Plan
TITLE & TRUST BLDG., PORTLAND, OREGON

THE IVY PRESS M. R. MANN
FINE PRINTING
The House of Excellence in Service
883 Stark Street Portland, Ore. Pittcock Block
Both Phones

SAMUEL TANNER
Tailoring Fit to Wear
YAMHILL AND BROADWAY

SUITS PRESSED 35c
104 Fourth Street
Between Washington and Stark

J. G. MACK & CO.
Furniture and Carpets
148-150 PARK STREET
Bet. Alder and Morrison

KATHLEEN CONNOLLY
Irish Linens, Lace, Home Spun, Worsted, Tweeds and Handkerchiefs.
167 1/2 Tenth St., near Morrison

ATTORNEY
General Practice—Notary
JUNIOUS V. OHMART
Suite 906, N. W. Bank Bldg., Portland, Ore.

H. N. ROSS
651 Railway Exchange Building
Multicopying, Mimeographing, Mail Advertising Service.
Phone Broadway 4460

THE SURETY SHOP
Hosiery, Underwear and Elie Patterns
C. W. HUNTER, Mgr. 350 Morrison

IDA MAY COOK
TEACHER OF PIANO
Concert Accompanist
Sund. 8:30-9:00 P.M. Home, BRWAY 6096

PRINTING BOYER PRINTING CO.
Tambill at Tenth
We Appreciate This Opportunity of Extending Our Excellent Service to Monitor Readers

OREGON

Portland
(Continued)

Makers of
Costs and Suits
for
Misses and Women
Girls' Coats
165 10th Street
Bet. Morrison & Yamhill

E. L. KNIGHT & CO.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS
4th Washington, Near 19th

Radio Equipment
"Knight Makes Day—The Electric Way"

DOLPH THOMAS CO. INSURANCE
All Lines
1013 Porter Bldg.
Broadway 6168

CARL GREVE
The Square Deal Jeweler
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
JEWELRY SERVICE
361 Morrison Street
A Half Block West of Broadway

HOME BUILDING
G. S. NELSON
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Y. M. C. A. Building Main 8700

L. R. Levinson
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' APPAREL
MORRISON STREET AT PARK

STANDARD WOOD CO.
The Best in Wood and Coal
C. V. MORRIS, Prop.
E. 2nd and Market Phone East 2813

SANDERS & CO.
GROCERS
PHONE GARFIELD 1187
808 E. Broadway at 25th Street

STORAGE BATTERIES
Allen Bros.
330 FLANDERS—Near BROADWAY
Telephone Broadway 1073

TANSING BOOK STORE
Books, Greeting Cards, Motions, Social Stationery.
353 MORRISON STREET AT PARK

WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
842 Washington 125 Broadway
Morgan Building
PORTLAND, OREGON

Lubliner
STORE NO. 2
848 Morrison Street
Between Broadway and Park

GEORGE WILBER REED
TENOR
Accredited Vocal Teacher
(High School Credits given)
414 Tenth Bldg. Res. Phone Main 8708

The Curtain Store
Everything for your Windows
Curtains, Draperies and Rods
Main 4727 173 PARK, AT YAMHILL

Broadway 2876
Nicholas & Son
403 Morrison Street

CORNELIUS CAFETERIA
In Cornelius Hotel Bldg.
Foods that taste good,
at Moderate Prices.
Park between Washington and Alder

Norman Brothers
Tailors
Northwestern Bank Bldg.
PORTLAND, ORE.

KELLAR THE ART MAN
EXCLUSIVE ART FRAMING
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
Visit Our Gallery of Paintings
450 WASHINGTON STREET

m. and h. h. sichel
EXCLUSIVE HABERDASHER
Men's furnishings and hatters
Washington at West Park
Portland, Ore.

WINK'S HARDWARE
Quality Service
14th and Washington

A PRESENT NEED
ENGRAVED CALLING CARDS
R. F. PRESCOTT—ENGRAVER
337 Northwestern Bank Building
Portland, Oregon

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE
Home-Baked Bread, Rolls, Cakes, Pies, Candies
Light Lunch Served
Broad 2816 429 MORRISON, Near 12th

ROBINSON & DETTOR CO.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
853 Washington St., Majestic Theatre Bldg.

KREBS LEATHER GOODS
Ladies' Hand Bags, Traveling Bags, Suit Cases, Bill Folds and Brief Cases.
247 STARK STREET, NEAR THIRD

NOB HILL DYE WORKS
We CLEAN, DYE, PRESS, REPAIR everything with prompt individual service. We aim to please.
151 No. 2nd Street Main 3596

GEO. I. SMITH PRINTING CO.
We are glad to offer our prompt service to readers of The Christian Science Monitor
11 N. 6th Street

WHITE DELICATESSEN
Home Baking—Steam Table—Groceries
291 Tenth St., Near J-Street

THE PURITY DAIRY LUNCH
IS A GOOD PLACE
TO EAT
125 4th St. Between Alder and Washington

PORTLAND TOP CO.
Auto Tops, Seat Covers, Cushions, Curtains,
R. Water and Alder Phone East 8510

OREGON

Portland
(Continued)

WILLYS-KNIGHT
East Side Overland Co.
231 West Broadway at Wheeler St.
Four blocks east of Broadway Bridge
East 1507

Good things to eat
SEALY DRESSER COMPANY
129 THIRD ST.—PORTLAND, ORE.
Phone Broadway 2601

SWETLAND'S
Confectionery and Restaurant
Announce Their New Location
344 MORRISON, near BROADWAY

Florists
314 WASHINGTON STREET
Main 6208

TROY LAUNDRY
A Laundry service that will more than please you—it will surprise and delight you.
EAST 0033

SKELDON
CLOAKS, SUITS & MILLINERY
N. W. COR. PARK & MORRISON ST.
361 MORRISON STREET, PORTLAND, ORE.

The Best in Footwear
TWO STORES
B. K. Baker SHOES
308 Washington, 300 Morrison Streets
PORTLAND, OREGON

Marie Antoinette
HATS
ANTOINETTE GINDRAUX 302 Pittcock Block

JOURNAL BUILDING
BARBER SHOP
Journal Building, Portland, Oregon

Salem

Kaloupy Bros
DRY GOODS
Women's and Children's Ready-to-Wear
406-474 State Street

CHAMBERS & CHAMBERS
Home Outfitters
467 Court Street

Seaside

THE BEACON HOTEL
J. A. MONTURE, Prop.
Furnace Heat—Open All Year
Restaurant in Same Block

UTAH

Salt Lake City

Hunter-Thompson Co.
BETTER SHOES
J. & T. Cousins' Women's Shoes
Nettleton's Men's Shoes
220 South Main St., Salt Lake City

WASHINGTON

Aberdeen

A. J. HAIGH, Inc.
Good Clothes for Men
208 East Heron St. Phone 47

CAUTHORN & CAUTHORN, INC.
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE
LOANS AND BONDS
GEORGE J. WOLFF
FINE LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR AND DRY GOODS

Bellingham

PELEGREN & FRASER
The best of everything in clothing for men and boys.
PHONE 3613 122 E. HOLLY

THE STORE FOR MEN
HOLLY AT ELK
BELLINGHAM

Seattle Pantorium
CLEANING AND DYEING
1251 Elk Street, Phone 2928

THE HOME STORE
A. LAWSON
1200-1214 Bay Street
FOR DRY GOODS—MEN'S AND WOMEN'S FURNISHINGS

H. J. CROCKETT GROCERIES
Free delivery to all parts of City
Phone 644 707 Irving Street

ALT MAKES GOOD CLOTHES
TAILOR TO MEN
300 University Street, Main 6054, Seattle

CENTRAL DAIRY
Inc.
1082 9th Avenue Elliott 6210 SEATTLE

TAILOR
T. J. O'NEIL
PANTAGES BLDG. SEATTLE

Bellingham

STUBBER'S CASH STORE
We Sell
DAIRY PRODUCTS, BUTTER, CANDY,
ICE CREAM, GROCERIES, AND
MOTIONS
714 East Holly Bellingham, Wash.
Phone 1985

HOTEL HENRY BLDG.
1250 ELK ST.

H. M. THIEL
HARDWARE, PLUMBING AND HEATING
STOVES AND RANGES
TELEPHONE 454 1200 HARRIS AVENUE

EVERETT

THE MILLER JEWELRY COMPANY
A. H. NEW AND J. J. JENKINS
DIAMONDS—WATCHES—JEWELRY
"THE WATCH HOUSE"

EVERETT HARDWARE COMPANY
2010 Hewitt Avenue
Hardware—Cutlery—Tools—House Furnishings
Sherwin-Williams Paints

THE STONE FISHER COMPANY
Dependability
GENERAL DRY GOODS
UNZELMAN BROS.
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Everett, Washington
Phone Main 624 2800 Colby Ave.

"QUALITY LUGGAGE BUILT TO LAST"
CITY TRUNK STORE
SHART & HANCOCK
2801 Colby Avenue Everett, Wash.

STELLA BUSFIELD FISCHER
TEACHER OF VIOLIN AND PIANO
Phone Blue 1250 EVERETT, WASH.

Olympia

Balcony Hat Shop—Queen Knox Kelly
MILLINERY
829 Main Street, Olympia, Washington

Seattle

Central Stenographic Service
In Your Business Known? Let people know what you offer. Right ideas, mutual helpfulness and service are the warp and woof of existence. Disseminate these things through the medium of multigraphed letters and you will find yourself in direct touch with customers and prospective customers.
Suite 6, Central Building
MAIN 4086

WINONA
Can sell the good wearing apparel you are not using. She sells on commission, the best only.
518 Union St. Main 5724

Revitt's
For
DIAMONDS
Original and Exclusive Designing
Jewelry made to order and repaired
2212 White Bldg., 423 Union St., second floor
Elliott 4449

BARBER SERVICE
Attractive to the Man Who Cares
BRUSHES STERILIZED ANEW
FOR EVERY PATRON
FRED BRUBAKER
NEW WASHINGTON HOTEL

MISS BEAN'S
DRESS MAKING STUDIO
Make your own clothes under expert supervision.
809 Peoples Bank Building Main 4181

FINE MODERN HOMES
BY OWNER AND BUILDER
O. M. KULIEN
1805 3d Ave., N. Phone Gar. 5400

MYRTLE A. WARE
Teacher of Piano
PRIVATE STUDIO
6511 19th Ave., N. E. Keenwood 3017
SEATTLE

Daniel Riggs Huntington
Architect
1011 Alaska Building, Seattle

Frederic Powell
VOCAL STUDIO
610 Montelius Building

The Girls' Club No. 1
Is for the benefit of young business girls desiring home atmosphere; good board; place to receive friends; sewing; laundry privileges.
1115-17 Cherry St. Elliott 1487

L. H. RUDNICK
Tailor
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Altering, Suits Made to Order. Work called for and delivered.
Phone Ken. 5297 2612 East 55th Street

MERCHANTS PRINTING CO.
ADOLPH CAHEN, Prop.
"We want your business"
72 Columbia Street Main 0077 SEATTLE

4000 Arcade Bldg.
SEATTLE
Hours: 9-5 P. M.

Mary Park Misses Shop
The exclusive frocks for the Miss from two to sixteen, at reasonable prices.
518 UNION ST. ELLIOTT 1924

Catalogs
ACME-PRESS
Trimble Bldg., 4th Ave. & Columbia, SEATTLE
Main 1907

GROCERS
JONATHAN HULL COMPANY
Right Prices Good Goods
Fourteenth and East Pine Sts., Seattle, East 0378

WASHINGTON

Bellingham
(Continued)

Schubbe's
218 East Holly
MILLINERY AND
READY-TO-WEAR
BELLINGHAM, WASH.
Phone 502

STUBBER'S CASH STORE
We Sell
DAIRY PRODUCTS, BUTTER, CANDY,
ICE CREAM, GROCERIES, AND
MOTIONS
714 East Holly Bellingham, Wash.
Phone 1985

HOTEL HENRY BLDG.
1250 ELK ST.

H. M. THIEL
HARDWARE, PLUMBING AND HEATING
STOVES AND RANGES
TELEPHONE 454 1200 HARRIS AVENUE

EVERETT

THE MILLER JEWELRY COMPANY
A. H. NEW AND J. J. JENKINS
DIAMONDS—WATCHES—JEWELRY
"THE WATCH HOUSE"

EVERETT HARDWARE COMPANY
2010 Hewitt Avenue
Hardware—Cutlery—Tools—House Furnishings
Sherwin-Williams Paints

THE STONE FISHER COMPANY
Dependability
GENERAL DRY GOODS
UNZELMAN BROS.
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Everett, Washington
Phone Main 624 2800 Colby Ave.

"QUALITY LUGGAGE BUILT TO LAST"
CITY TRUNK STORE
SHART & HANCOCK
2801 Colby Avenue Everett, Wash.

STELLA BUSFIELD FISCHER
TEACHER OF VIOLIN AND PIANO
Phone Blue 1250 EVERETT, WASH.

Olympia

Balcony Hat Shop—Queen Knox Kelly
MILLINERY
829 Main Street, Olympia, Washington

Seattle

Central Stenographic Service
In Your Business Known? Let people know what you offer. Right ideas, mutual helpfulness and service are the warp and woof of existence. Disseminate these things through the medium of multigraphed letters and you will find yourself in direct touch with customers and prospective customers.
Suite 6, Central Building
MAIN 4086

WINONA
Can sell the good wearing apparel you are not using. She sells on commission, the best only.
518 Union St. Main 5724

Revitt's
For
DIAMONDS
Original and Exclusive Designing
Jewelry made to order and repaired
2212 White Bldg., 423 Union St., second floor
Elliott 4449

BARBER SERVICE
Attractive to the Man Who Cares
BRUSHES STERILIZED ANEW
FOR EVERY PATRON
FRED BRUBAKER
NEW WASHINGTON HOTEL

MISS BEAN'S
DRESS MAKING STUDIO
Make your own clothes under expert supervision.
809 Peoples Bank Building Main 4181

FINE MODERN HOMES
BY OWNER AND BUILDER
O. M. KULIEN
1805 3d Ave., N. Phone Gar. 5400

MYRTLE A. WARE
Teacher of Piano
PRIVATE STUDIO
6511 19th Ave., N. E. Keenwood 3017
SEATTLE

Daniel Riggs Huntington
Architect
1011 Alaska Building, Seattle

Frederic Powell
VOCAL STUDIO
610 Montelius Building

The Girls' Club No. 1
Is for the benefit of young business girls desiring home atmosphere; good board; place to receive friends; sewing; laundry privileges.
1115-17 Cherry St. Elliott 1487

L. H. RUDNICK
Tailor
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Altering, Suits Made to Order. Work called for and delivered.
Phone Ken. 5297 2612 East 55th Street

MERCHANTS PRINTING CO.
ADOLPH CAHEN, Prop.
"We want your business"
72 Columbia Street Main 0077 SEATTLE

4000 Arcade Bldg.
SEATTLE
Hours: 9-5 P. M.

Mary Park Misses Shop
The exclusive frocks for the Miss from two to sixteen, at reasonable prices.
518 UNION ST. ELLIOTT 1924

Catalogs
ACME-PRESS
Trimble Bldg., 4th Ave. & Columbia, SEATTLE
Main 1907

GROCERS
JONATHAN HULL COMPANY
Right Prices Good Goods
Fourteenth and East Pine Sts., Seattle, East 0378

WASHINGTON

Seattle
(Continued)

RENTRO-MADESTEIN DESK CO.
UNION AT FIFTH
UNUSUAL VALUES
Elliott 6370

Groceries
Grocery Stores
P. G. G. Groceries
one near your house

Spokane

Coal, Coke and Wood
Main 3976

DRY CLEANING
FOR EXPERT WORKMANSHIP
AND DEPENDABLE SERVICE
CALL MAIN 909

CRESCENT CLEANERS, Inc.
So. 303 Walnut St. Spokane, Wash.

Mr. Tourist
For your breakfast, have a waffle down at Wilson's. They really are the best in town.

WAFFLE LUNCHES
R. A. A. C. Bldg., New Madison Hotel Bldg.

Gossards, P. N. Practical
Front, and Treo Elastic Corsets

Blakeley's
"Good Things to Eat"

THE SPOKANE TABLE SUPPLY CO.
Groceries, Meats, Bakery Goods
Delicatessen, Fruits and Vegetables
Fine Candies
512 Riverside Ave. Main 4300

HILL
\$5 \$6 \$7
SHOE STORES
SHOES FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY
520 Riverside Spokane

Our "On Selection" service will enable you to supply your Sheet Music and Small Instrument Needs with assured satisfaction.

BAILEY'S
618 Sprague St. Spokane, Wn.

Take advantage of our Rental Library to help spend your long winter evenings.

DAVENPORT HOTEL

If It's ELECTRIC See DUNCAN
Wiring—Supplies—Radio
HIGH-CLASS SHOE REPAIRING
SHOE HOSPITAL
"First Aid to Healed Shoes"
N 120 Post St. N 11 Washington

SAAD BROTHERS
ARE GOOD SHOE REPAIRERS
Workmanship, Material and Service
702 Main Ave. N. 7 Lincoln St.

Hechtman's
JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
S. 11 HOWARD STREET

D. D. Fenton C. H. Sander

The Sock House
Scheffers Cafeteria
The Home of "Home Cooking"
S. 114-116 Howard St.

An Ancient and a Modern "On the Sublime"

To offset these misguided efforts which must fail of attainment, we need "first of all, clear knowledge and appreciation of the true sublime." Then we must understand the "five principal sources of elevated language. Beneath these five varieties there lies, as though it were a common foundation, the gift of the gods, the indispensible. First and most important is the power of forming great conceptions, as we have elsewhere explained in our remarks on Xenophon. Secondly, there is vehement and inspired passion. These two components of the sublime are for the most part innate, and these each are the direct product of art. The due formation of figures deals with two sorts of figures, first those of thought and secondly those of expression. Next there is noble diction, which in turn comprises choice of words, and use of metaphors, and elaboration of language, the fifth source of the sublime, which is the conclusion of all that have preceded it—is dignified and elevated composition." But "the first of the conditions, elevation of

The sublime, in his view, manifests the very antithesis of these characteristics. Vastness of any kind is the primary requisite; rugged, rough outlines, obscurity and darkness, solitude and silence,—in short, anything which produces the feeling of awe is sublime. His copious and convincing illustrations are drawn both from experience and from literature, especially from the Bible, Vergil, and Milton. As an example of hugeness, vastness, and power he cites Milton's description:

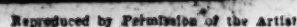
(Salem, 1830)

So I will go down to the harbor soon
And stand around all afternoon.
Oliver Jenkins.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Christian Science is rendering man-

"Choose you this day whom ye will serve" is the injunction which all must consider. The servant of good receives the reward of the faithful servant. He who would serve evil can scarcely expect God's approval or divine Love as reward. The divine fiat "my servant Job" was not won by a life of frivolity and false pleasure, but by a strenuous and protracted effort to serve God. Yet how great were Job's blessings! On page 37 of Science and Health appears this pertinent statement: "Consciousness of right-doing brings its own reward." And again, on page 22, we read: "Work out your own salvation," is the demand of Love and Life, for to this end God worketh with you. "Occupy till I come." Wait for your reward, and be not weary in well doing." If your endeavors are beset by fearful odds, and you receive no present reward, go not back to error, nor become a sluggard in the race." Here are explicit directions for the winning of divine approval and its sure rewards expressed in terms of spiritual blessings.



Sheep. From a Woodcut by Aage Roose

"Ah, it's you, at last—how nice for you to come to see us." Thus, in pretty French accents, we are greeted by sisters and brothers and Madame Mère herself, who make us feel at once that we are part of the household.

Dinner in the Courtot family, as in most French homes, is a meal which

our good Blesols friends, who
all for us at the station, re-

"Ah, it's you, at last—how nice for you to come to see us." Thus, in pretty French accents, we are greeted by sisters and brothers and Madame Mère herself, who make us feel at once that we are part of the household.

Dinner in the Courtot family, as in most French homes, is a meal which

This little book can make

His "poesy" was not our "poetry": the distinction must be made at the outset, or his argument becomes all the more convincing. The romantic discourse, is a radiant presence, which Sidney perhaps had never thought of defining, certainly never of defending: it had not been attacked. It was poetry that he had seen traduced—poesy, the art of making an imaginary world . . . poetry, that even Plato had condemned to banish from his commonwealth, and which ever Plato may have meant by it, Sidney meant the art of fiction, neither more nor less: fiction as it was written by the poets, by Homer and Virgil, by Chaucer and Ariosto.

The great poets, as Sidney knew them, were not the poets we know them today. Today, when we think of the poetic spirit, we think first of what?—it may be of the

and flower are

Made of all shapes that flit and sway,
And mass, and scatter in the breeze,
And meet and part, open and close;
Thou sister of the clouds and trees,
Thou daintier phantom of the rose.

—Richard Le Gallienne

With his head resting upon

With his head resting upon the cushions of the carriage, and his arms crossed upon his breast, Lavretsky let his glance wander over the ploughed fields which unfolded themselves before him like a fan, upon the cyprius which seemed to fly, upon the crows and maples which with eyes stupidly suspicious of him, peeped at him from the bushes, and upon the little ditches overgrown with southernwood, absinth, and the wild service-tree. He regarded the horizon, this solitude of the steppes, so unbroken, so fresh, so fertile; this verdure, these long uplands, these hollows overgrown with bushes of dwarf oak, these gray villages, these villages, these villages, this picture of a Russian nature, which he had not seen for so long, awakened feelings at once sweet and sad in his heart.—Turgenev.

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify THE Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is as follows:

	North America	Other Countries
Up to 16 pages.....	1 cent	2 cents
Up to 24 pages.....	2 cents	3 cents
Up to 32 pages.....	2 cents	4 cents

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York.....21 East 40th Street
Cleveland.....512 Bulky Building
Chicago.....1454 McCormick Building
Kansas City.....302A Commerce Building
San Francisco, Room 100, 625 Market Street
Los Angeles.....619 Van Nuys Building
Seattle.....763 Empire Building
London.....3 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 2

Advertising rates given on application.
The right to decline any advertisement is reserved. The Monitor is a member of the
A. B. C. (Audit Bureau of Circulations).

Published by
**THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY**
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
LE HERAULT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE-QUARTERLY

And to illustrate "vacuity, darkness, solitude, and silence" he quotes this passage from Vergil:

"Ye subterraneous gods! whose awful
The gliding ghosts and silent shades
O Chaos roar! and Phlegethon pro-
found!
Whose boundless empire stretches wide
around!
Give me, ye great, tremendous powers,
to tell
Of scenes and wonders in the depth
of hell:
Give me your mighty secrets to dis-
From those black realms of darkness
to the day."

Rather strange, is it not, to find

Burke so exclusively concerned with sensible objects and their qualities in his inquiry? Longinus, we remember, is absorbed in revealing the inner sources of the human mind, man's own nature and with the means of realizing them adequately in language. The difference is representative of the contrast in the approach to experience in ancient and modern times. The Greek intellect was self-contained, regarding itself as the center of interest and moving outward into the external world with little curiosity (at least in our modern approach to "scientific" and "disinterested" caution) and with distrust. The modern intellect ranges far into its external environment, bringing back to itself rich pulp of impressions, and studying the effect of these impressions upon its own nature. From the two points of view may spring antagonisms, but they are really supplementary and we could dispense with neither.

To both Longinus and Burke, each an admirable representative of his ancient and modern attitude, we can be only gratefully thankful for their brilliant illumination of so "sublime" a subject.

house cricket has to be

The house-cricket has to my ears a louder, coarser, a more creaky sound; but we hear him, as a rule, in a room singing, as it were, confined in a big box; and I remember the case of the skylark, and the disagreeable effect of its shrill and harsh spluttering song.

A Celebration Bible.

Speaking of the Bible, I am proud to be the possessor of a copy of the one hundred copies produced for the Caxton Celebration in 1871. This copy was presented to me by Mr. Frowde, who had so much to do with its production by the Oxford University Press. At a luncheon given after the opening of the Caxton Exhibition, at which Mr. Gladstone, amongst others, was present, he addressed the audience, and, holding up a copy of this edition in his hand, explained how it had been produced. This, he said, was partly performed at Oxford and partly at London. The impression was limited to 100 copies, and not a sheet was worked from the printing press until the following day, two on the morning of the 30th June, and one of the luncheon; the copies were then printed, dried, hot pressed and sent to London by an early train, taken to the binding works of the Oxford warehouse, rolled, folded, rolled again, pressed, collated, sewed, backed, cut, gilt, and excellently bound in morocco, all within twelve hours. The first copy was sent to Mr. Gladstone. I, a poor fellow, was the next in the line, which the Oxford University Press may be justly proud, and I am very delighted to possess a copy.—Joseph Bayly, in "Sixty Years A Bookman."

conversation. When you see a four-sided argument in the Courtot family

You understand what I mean. This evening the conversation touches upon a new book which has aroused discussion in France on, the ground that it has exceeded the limits of good taste in the frankness of its descriptions.

"A book which has no purpose; it would be much better unwritten," says my brother, who has puritanical tastes and little experience with the world outside of Blois.

"An unpleasant book," admits Mademoiselle, who has traveled. "Unpleasant, but true. It tears away hypocrisy and therefore people don't like it, but it has real merit."

"A study, like any other book," says father, who insists on maintaining a position.

"Not a book for a jeune-fille," puts in Madame Mère conclusively.

This is only the beginning. At the end of an hour's time, the position of each of the four is more strongly taken, with variations upon the original theme.

In the kitchen, the little servant girl listens to it all in a state of blank bewilderment. She responds faithfully to the calls of the mistress and does her duty, but her intelligence is not her outstanding characteristics, but her common-sense; she clears the table admirably and accepts the scoldings of her mistress with a perfect imperiousness which lacks nothing of

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By
MARY BAKER EDDY
PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE
WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
Ooze sheep, vesh, pocket edition, India Bible paper ..	3.00
Morocco, vesh pocket edition, India Bible paper	3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition ..	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Ox- ford India Bible paper	5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French
Cloth \$5.50
Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German
Cloth \$5.50
Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT,
Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth Street, Back Bay Station
BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1924

EDITORIALS

EMULATING the efforts of the boy who whistles to keep his courage at the proper pitch, the publicity agents who speak in behalf of the organizations formed to work for the nullification or the modification of the prohibition law in the United States are seeking to make it appear that genuine moral support has been given to their unworthy cause. In a recent dispatch, Austen G. Fox, chairman of the board of the "Moderation League," is quoted as saying that labor, law and capital have joined in a nation-wide effort for the modification of the Volstead Act. He cites as the representatives of these three interested parties the American Federation of Labor, the Constitutional Liberty League, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, and the Moderation League, of which he himself is an officer. Surely if these titles really indicated what Mr. Fox evidently wishes the public to believe they stand for, the alliance would be a strong one. But do they, except somewhat superficially, represent the workers, the law itself, generically or as a profession, or the unprejudiced spokesmen for wealth as wealth is represented in industry, in commerce, in finance?

Dignifying a Languishing Cause

It has been quite convincingly shown, despite the insistence of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that his organization, although nominally on record as favoring a modification of the Volstead Act, does not, at least in that particular, reflect the true sentiment of Labor in the United States. Technically, of course, Mr. Fox has a right to claim an alliance with organized labor, but the millions of wage-earners identified with the Federation of Labor who have allied themselves with the supporters of the law, simply because of their conviction that the law should be enforced for the good of all, cannot be included among the agitators for modification.

It is not made quite clear how Mr. Fox seeks to identify the law, as a profession, with the movement favoring nullification or modification of the constitutional amendment or the enforcement code. He is a lawyer, and evidently one of some prominence. He is a member of the American Bar Association, but that organization has repeatedly gone on record as advocating and supporting a complete observance of this particular law. At the last meeting of the association in Minneapolis, in September, 1923, a special committee on law enforcement submitted a report in which it was charged that the "apathy and indifference of the American people toward law enforcement" are responsible for what is declared to be the increase in the number of crimes and criminals. Mr. Fox, as a member of the American Bar Association, is committed to this view, perhaps more than theoretically. If Mr. Gompers is bound by the declarations of the Federation of Labor, surely Mr. Fox is equally bound by the expressions of the American Bar Association.

That capitalists, as individuals, are aiding the efforts of the nullificationists, cannot be denied. But to seek to make it appear that Capital, as a unit, or as an entity, is committed to the plan, is to deal somewhat extravagantly with patent facts. Capital as represented in the productive industries in the United States has repeatedly confirmed its adherence to the law as it now exists. Capital as represented by the banking industry certainly realizes the benefits of prohibition as reflected in savings deposits and the general thrift of the working classes. As to the Constitutional Liberty League, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, and the Modification League, they are representative of nothing save the individuals and the interests which are opposed to prohibition. They are not representative of the wealth, the culture, or the prevailing sentiment of the country. Among their members, it is true, are many men who, naturally, might be expected to identify themselves with the advocates of law and order. But their motives are their own and cannot properly be questioned. The main point to be kept clearly in mind, however, is this: These gentlemen, no matter what their social or professional standing, cannot claim, or be claimed, to represent the vital entities which Mr. Fox somewhat carelessly brackets under the inclusive titles of capital, law, and labor.

The week's developments in the business and industry of the United States were much more conclusive than those, for instance, of the previous week, when holiday influences were still felt in many lines. In most directions these developments were positive, but in a few cases negative. Among the positive ones, sure to find ultimate reflection in general conditions, the most important was the flow-back of funds to the financial centers from the interior, in unprecedented volume. This brought a general easing of market rates for money, with new rates of 4 1/2 per cent established for time money and 3 1/4 per cent for call money, a decline of one-quarter of 1 per cent from the previously established "going rates." Doubtless this plethora of funds at the financial centers was closely interwoven with another positive development—the complete revival of the investment market, and an excellent demand from institutions and private investors for securities of all sorts.

In strictly industrial directions, most of last week's indications were favorable. The automobile show in New York has quite evidently given that industry a good start for another excellent year. Crude and refined oil prices both advanced during the week. The United States Steel Corporation, in its regular report of unfilled tonnage, noted the first increase over the previous year's figures it has been able to note since last March. In such lines as copper, rubber, foodstuffs, leather, chemicals, and

agricultural machinery, the forward business placed on the books of leading corporations in the trades exhibits the first definite increase since early fall and compares most favorably with the forward business booked at this time last year. Conditions in the textile industry are not altogether satisfactory because of the high price of the raw material and because of the uncertainty of the attitude toward higher prices for finished materials which consumers will take. There has been some further curtailment of operations in northern mills reported during the last week.

It becomes increasingly evident to those who watch these infallible indicators of conditions as they actually exist for signs as to what is to happen in the succeeding few months, that 1924 is not going to be a "boom year," and that such increases in forward business as are to be noted are quite in line with the natural growth of the country, rather than the result of a false speculative demand or the belief that there will not be enough goods "to go around." Last year's experience of an abnormally brisk first quarter, followed by an abnormally dull summer, will be remembered. This is not likely to be duplicated this year, mainly because there is no exhaustion of supplies, as in 1923, and because of the entire absence, in most markets, of speculative trading.

Ranged side by side, the factors which will weigh most heavily in the balance for a year of constructive prosperity—on which a good start already has been made—may be enumerated as follows: the fact that it is a presidential year and that tax reduction now appears a certainty; that money is easy; that there is no oversupply either of goods or services, and that a good crop has just been marketed. To be added to this is the constructively active frame of mind with which the country's business, financial and political leaders view conditions of the next few months. There are offsets, of course, to these weights in the balance. The decline of the franc in the last two weeks or so has raised grave doubts, in America's financial districts at least, about the possibility of currency inflation in France. The rise of the Labor Party in England to a position of power is viewed with apprehension in many financial quarters. The increased cost of living in the United States, as measured by the price of necessities, and viewed in connection with a stabilized wage, which has neither declined nor advanced in the last twelve months, may bring new employment difficulties during the year.

It is one of the oldest and most ancient proverbs of the Chinese that "most of those things we fear never happen." In this case, it is to be observed that those obstacles to complete financial and business recovery, now classed as weighing in the balance against the constructive developments, are almost all negative in character. They may develop into "factors" which are feared, but which "never happen."

THE recent elections to India's Central Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils have brought scantier successes than they had anticipated to those Oriental Home Rulers who call themselves Swarajists. The policy of this Gandhi-founded organization no longer is the non-cooperation which the incarcerated Mahatma once preached. In place of passive resistance on the outside, the plan now is "boring from inside." Its supporters hoped the peninsular legislatures would be generally captured by their candidates, elected on platforms of intentionally exaggerated promises. At once, on the assembling of the newly chosen bodies, these promises were to be phrased into bills, and entered and pushed. It was foreseen, of course, that they had not the least present chance to become law, but exactly there lay the point: just so soon as the "program" failed, a policy of complete obstruction would be adopted, as if in retaliation.

All this was broadly known, and Viceroy Reading, in an address at Simla, referred to it impliedly, yet quite clearly enough to leave no doubt in the minds of his hearers as to what he meant. His warning was, in brief, that "wrecking tactics" would paralyze, not the work of the Government, but the development of the constitutional reforms themselves. There may have been some appreciation of this stirring in the national consciousness, for the balloting brought no sweeping victory, as Swarajist leaders had confidently foretold. These extremists have won about a third of the total representation in the Central Assembly and, on the average, about the same proportion in the Provincial Councils, with the exception of Bengal, where, supported by the Tilak faction, they seem to have had things pretty much their own way.

Bengal's Governor, Lord Lytton, promptly made a daring but (as proved by the event) wise move. Accepting the constitutional position thus developed, he invited Mr. C. R. Das, the Swarajist chieftain, to assume responsibility for all that part of the provincial administration which had been "transferred" (that is, reserved as ministerial) under the diarchical system of the Government of India Act. After a period of party discussion, showing clearly that the proposal produced a considerable stir, Mr. Das declined the offer on the ground that he could not accept control under a plan to whose destruction he was pledged. Lord Lytton's hands are strengthened, however, by his open and logical proposal. If now he is compelled to have recourse to the exceptional powers which reside in his office, he will be the more assured of large support from all moderate-minded persons.

The British Raj today is considering the rights and progress of about 300,000,000 people, and not solely those of the perhaps 300,000 in the constituencies whose support has been won by the facile tongues of the Swarajist spokesmen. Therefore, in the obviously trying weeks and months which lie ahead, the Government must pursue a policy labelled "No Undue Precipitancy"—and this despite the abuse certain to be incurred by all moves tending to restrain the voters. As an instance: Complete "dominion status" for the great protectorate is not only

conceivable—it is a wholly probable future development. But the due time for such a change must, in very essence, remain indeterminate. Swaraj demands that the step be taken forthwith. "If this is not granted after one more year, we shall proclaim an Indian Republic," shouts Muhammad Ali to the All-India National Congress. Yet to put so immediate an end to executive control, with no further training of the people into whose under-experienced hands that control would pass—well, that would mean an outbreak of disorder such as might set back the clock of full Indian Home Rule for at least a generation.

ONLY a few weeks ago New York was considering the appropriateness of its park as a site for an art gallery; now the question is whether its park is the right place for an elaborate war monument. In both cases a problem is raised which, sooner or later, faces every town with a small park and the right desire for civic dignity and beauty. We have already said what we think of sparing a few acres in a small park for an art gallery. The problem of the war monument is not quite the same. Much depends upon the proposed form for the monument, and certainly to the form proposed for the war monument in Central Park objections can be made. One, stated with eloquent indignation, it will be remembered, is that Mr. Thomas Hastings' design suggests too close a copy, or adaptation, of the monument at Schönbrunn, in Vienna.

The critic could, however, have gone to many other places and to earlier and later ages and discovered practically the same model—the not unusual colonnade decorated with sculpture, the formal hedge of trees as a background, the lagoon or lake in front. Whoever has traveled in Europe has come upon something of the kind in more than one garden or park, and it seems as if in a country which has created the skyscraper greater originality should be shown, especially in a monument that is to cost, before it is finished, somewhere about two million dollars. The architect and the sculptors who are to fill the open arches with statues, probably find the plan in every way admirable. It would supply them with a splendid commission and an admirable opportunity. But a more serious objection than the lack of originality is the inappropriateness of the site chosen.

Mr. Hastings himself explains this objection when he says that, while the small park, by which he means the city square, confined in four parallel walls of buildings, should best be treated architecturally, the park whose boundary lines are not all visible should retain its rural aspect, its suggestion of the country, and its restful associations. He would make the proverbial exception, however, in the case of Central Park, and thus give the wrong example to many American towns with parks no larger, where elaborate architectural ornament would produce the effect of those formal gardens which, beautiful as they are, do not provide just the rest and refreshment and natural beauty rightly recognized as the chief end of a city park. We know how, after a surfeit of landscape gardening, one turns with a feeling of repose to the quiet cottage garden, with its old-fashioned flowers and simple flower beds. So in the city park repose should be sought and found after the city streets and squares. Even in London, with its endless open spaces, this is realized, and it is at the entrance to a park, rather than breaking in upon its peaceful meadows and shady groves, that the monumental arch is placed.

Editorial Notes

WHEN it comes to grasping the full significance of the distance, half a dozen ciphers or so make very little difference to the 6,000,000,000,000,000 miles which separate this earth from the latest universe of stars to be discovered and measured. Light, we are told, takes a paltry million years to reach the earth therefrom—and light, it may be remembered, travels at the insignificant speed of 186,000 miles a second. Also, so far as is known, this newly found universe is the most distant object ever seen by the eye of man. Such discoveries serve to emphasize the sentiment expressed years ago by Isaac Watts:

Were I so tall to reach the pole,
Or grasp the ocean with my span;
I must be measured by my soul:
The mind's the standard of the man.

Two outstanding facts face the trustees of the Crystal Palace, London: one is that the great hall space, which for four years has been occupied by the Imperial War Museum exhibits, will soon again be available, and the other is that the rent of £25,000 a year which has been paid by the Government for housing them is about to cease. It is proposed to use a part of the balance of about £80,000, at present on hand, in refurbishing some of the famous courts which were a feature of the palace before the war, in renovating and improving the lower parts of the grounds and in restoring the figures of antediluvian animals which they contain. And a wiser use of the funds would, most people will agree, be difficult to conceive.

WHAT Dean Greenough of Harvard has characterized as "intellectual bootlegging," namely, the practice of "getting by" through the agency of the notes of some companion, is not, unfortunately, confined to that university alone. "If a person masquerading as John Smith should go down to Soldiers Field and play football, and John Smith should claim credit for his achievements, he would be severely condemned by the undergraduate body," Mr. Greenough declared recently, adding: "Yet such an act is no more fraudulent than passing an examination by means of another's work." Somehow it is just a matter of putting the issue squarely before people, for very few when faced by such a statement would deliberately defy all that is therein involved.

An Occidental at a Chinese Play

A FLIGHT of steep stairs leading up from a narrow street, a box office fashioned, with engaging simplicity, from a bit of shelving and two uprights, a half dozen Chinese to scrutinize the arriving audience and make change from a box spilling forth bills and silver, these are the approaches to the Chinese theater in Boston. That is to say, they are the outward symbols of approach. Intrinsically, there probably is no approach for the Occidental; for everywhere there are subtle reminders that it is, in the thoughts of the managers, a Chinese theater purely for the Chinese. Occidentals are extra-audience.

My laundry man, in a lengthy and largely unintelligible dissertation delivered the other day to me, assured me that ten years ago the tradition of centuries in the Chinese theater which permitted no actresses, but always compelled men to make the feminine characterizations, was upset—that since that time there have been women in the companies. He elaborated the means by which such a circumstance came about, but I am unable to report it. In response to a suggestion that Americans, as a rule, did not attend this theater in Boston, he shrugged his shoulders with considerable meaning and stated severely that Americans did not know "good theater."

The performance each evening is five hours long. It takes place in a long, shallow room with the audience separated from the stage and its players by only a foot or so. There is no raising or lowering of the curtain and no lessening of the orchestral accompaniment. It may not, seeking to dispose with descriptive speed of the fullness of the performance, be too much to employ the rather spiritless assurance of the circus barker's phrase, "Something doing all the time." There is, indeed. The property man is busy, sliding in and out among the players, hanging blue-characterized cards on chairs to indicate their relation to the scene, moving two chairs together and flinging a glowing, gold-dragoned strip of silk over them to make them a couch, inserting uprights of bamboo into sockets on chair backs to hold canopies, to make them something else. His only properties seem to be silks and chairs.

It comes to be surprising how many utilities can be fashioned out of the manipulation of such a paucity of material. Moreover, the property man's sole office is not the moving of furniture and the dexterous handling of silks. He is a humorous individual. His influence is brought to bear on the players by means of sundry whispered quips of his own devising, which he delivers as he moves about among them with smiles and mischievous gestures. His name may not appear in the flimsy, pale-lettered program, but he is important to the production and has no doubt of it.

The play goes on and on and on. The flute voices of the two or three women describe a constant metallic arc across the deeper tones of the men. Jewels glimmer and flash in towering headdresses. An ancient person with a snowy beard reaching nearly to his feet moves about, holding his head stiffly, that the pheasant's feathers flowing from the back of his cap to the hem of his vermilion robes may not lose their grace of line. The somber garments of the mother-in-law—that fascinating figure, constantly present in the Chinese theater—belie the majestic potency of her position in the domestic scheme. The slim, dreamy aristocrat—equally important in the pattern of drama—in his garments of ivory satin, with heavily plumaged birds of fabled beauty dragging splendid tails across them, steps haughtily about, his hands like pallid lilies weaving in and out in gestures which evidently have enormous significance in the technique of the Oriental drama. And, as background, so rich, even though so simply contrived, opulent banners and hangings of luminous silks, etched with unforgettable fir trees, or legendary figures, or gold-scaled dragons.

The Chinese theater could not be but for its orchestra. A shattering summation this, of all the astounding sounds known to Chinese music. Drums which must have been devised for drum-talk in the far distant hills of Tibet. Marvelously shaped instruments that give out a thin wail, occasionally fibrous with beauty; a slim reed or two; a huge, discolored lump of brass summarily assaulted at intervals of fifteen seconds with a short clout. The latter detail, it has been gathered, in a graphic moment spent with a young Chinese who would explain, is the means whereby emphasis in the Chinese theater is laid upon humor.

What is the play about? Everything, apparently, "in heaven and earth and under the sea." Persons of high and low degree, in rags and satins. It is a rich and spicy fare, and Occidentals cannot hope to understand it. But, once seen, it is impossible not to desire to see again. Which cannot always be said for the American theater. J. M.

The Obscure Librarian

OF ALL the professional classes, the librarians, declares W. N. C. Carleton in the Bookman, are the most inconspicuous. "Not one person in a million," he declares, "can name the heads of the three largest libraries in the United States. America has at least six institutions, each possessing over a million volumes, whose successful administration requires talent of the biggest 'big business' order, but the names of the librarians are almost unknown, save in library circles." There was, however, a golden age of librarianship which this writer declares "lies far back in antiquity, when librarians, as guardians and interpreters of sacred books and official records, ranked with high priests and great officers of state. In ancient Egypt they frequently attained posts of the highest distinction; several were prime ministers, and one even became a king. Amusing as it seems now, the Egyptian librarians were often the companions and confidants of royalty, and second only to kings and gods in the respect, rank, and honors accorded them. And yet, many a modern multimillionaire might profit by the daily companionship of a high-minded, genial man of books."

Confusing the World Court Issue

OPPOSITION to the Permanent Court of International Justice is finding vent in a sudden affection for the Hague Tribunal. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, for instance, believes that the Hague Tribunal can accomplish all that is expected from the World Court, and without the League connections, which he fears in the latter. But, according to the Outlook, the purposes of the two are very different. "The purpose of the arbitral tribunal," says the Outlook, "is to arrive at a compromise. The purpose of a court of justice is to administer the law. The Hague Tribunal undertakes to compromise differences, not to settle principles and applications of law. A permanent court of international justice can no more be a product of the evolution of the Hague Tribunal, than a magistrate's court could be the product of a ward caucus. The development of the Hague Tribunal will not lead to a court of justice and is not a substitute for it. If we do not adhere to the Permanent Court of International Justice, it is not likely that we shall adhere to any world court of justice at all."

Year of Constructive Prosperity Expected